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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917

大正四年九月三日

10 CENTS

QUICK PEACE VITAL TO ALL WORKMEN, SAYS HERR EBERT

Reichstag Socialist Leader
Declares Mailed Fist
Will Disappear

FAITH IN BALLOT

Would Show Nine-Tenths
Of People In Favor Of
Terminating War

BOOST VON TIRPITZ

Pan-Germans Want U-Boat
Advocate Re-instated
At Admiralty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 16.—Herr Ebert, the President of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag, presiding at a Socialist meeting at Wuerzburg, in Bavaria, said that the speedy conclusion of peace is a vital necessity to workmen in all countries. The policy of the mailed fist after the frightful horrors of this war would disappear. If a ballot were taken, nine-tenths of the people would approve peace.

He declared that the Michaelis regime spells the collapse of the present Government system in Germany.

Herr Scheidemann, referring to the mutiny in the navy, asserted that, if the German Government wanted to catch all those connected with similar incidents, it would have to prosecute 300 persons simultaneously. "Every day soldiers come to us with complaints and we have opened a special bureau to investigate these."

Herr Scheidemann affirmed that Admiral von Expelle, the Minister of Marine, would go, but asked when would Dr. Michaelis follow him?

Another account of the meeting states that Herr Ebert said that the Socialists favored Alsace-Lorraine having "complete republican autonomy and constitutional equality with the other Federal States."

Herr Ebert stated that the number of members of the Social-Democratic Party had decreased 70 per cent, partly owing to members being at the front, but also six out of thirty-eight district organizations, fifty-seven electoral districts and twenty-one local unions had seceded from the Party.

The Pan-Germans are carrying on a campaign in favor of the return of Admiral von Tirpitz to the Admiralty.

PUT NEW RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS FROM U.S.

Shippers Must Give Signed
Guarantee Goods Won't
Go To Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 16.—In continuation of the strict policy of cutting off supplies likely to reach Germany, the War Trade Board has published the agreement which shippers must sign before exporting goods to their branches abroad. Shippers must guarantee that the goods will not go directly or indirectly to Germany or an ally of Germany and also that they will not be sold or delivered without the written approval of the American Consul at the place of delivery.

HALF OF KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS WRECKED

Fire Destroys Second Largest
Cattle Depot In U. S.;
Origin Is Mystery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Kansas City, October 16.—Over half the city stockyards, the second largest in the country, have been destroyed by fire. Several thousand head of cattle have perished. The origin of the fire has not yet been determined.

Dr. Wu's Son Accepts Post In Government at Canton

Various Factions in South, United by Hunan Developments, Now Present Solid Front

Mr. Wu Chao-chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has accepted the office of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Canton government. This news was brought to Shanghai yesterday by representatives of the Canton government who are here for a few days.

Much significance is being attributed to the acceptance of the position by Mr. Wu. Early last month when the Canton provisional government was formed Dr. Wu Ting-fang was offered the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Although he did not formally decline to accept it, he did not leave Shanghai.

He was pressed several times to accept and come to Canton. Instead he sent his son. It is for that reason importance is attached to the fact that his son has joined the Canton government. Dr. Wu, however, refuses for the present to say what his intentions are to his own plans.

The situation in the South, gathered from a blending of reports from various reliable sources, has begun to clear. The one fact that stands out as practically certain is that the hope of peace is gone. Almost as certain is the fact that the various elements in the South have now united and, for the time being at least, present a united front to Peking—a front more united, in fact, than that of Peking itself.

The three principal elements in the South have been, grouped largely, Sun Yat-sen, Lu Yung-ting and Tang Chi-yao. All the events of the last three months have been concerned with the maneuvering and the straightening out of the relationship of these three elements.

That there has been disagreement between them has been little of a secret. Chiefly the disagreement has been over Sun Yat-sen. For one thing, his ideas are antagonistic to the moderates. For another, his arrogation of leadership to himself—at times without even taking counsel of the other Southern leaders—has raised personal jealousies. Another factor in the disagreement has been the mutual jealousy of Tang Chi-yao and Lu Yung-ting, a jealousy that dates back a long time.

At first it was the desire of the moderates to eliminate Sun Yat-sen, but Sun apparently has had the backing of Tang Chi-yao. And in a mili-

tary sense Tang is more powerful than Lu Yung-ting. It is for that reason Lu held aloof and remained an unknown quantity for so long.

But the development of events forced Lu's hands. And the bundling diplomacy of Peking has united the South.

Instead of taking advantage of the split in the South, Peking, by allowing the Hunan situation to come to a crisis and Fu Liang-so to remain as an irritant, brought on the Linling declaration of independence.

With the fighting consequent on that, there was nothing left for Lu Yung-ting but to throw in his lot with Canton, especially after his appeals to Peking for a compromise were given scant consideration. Lu today stands with Canton. His convictions may or may not be enthusiastically in that direction—the probability is that they are not—but he does stand with Canton. And with him have gone over all the other minor factions that were following his lead.

The result is the Southern government is stronger at the present time than it has been at any time since the Tientsin rising of last June. It has the combined forces of Lu Yung-ting and Tang Chi-yao. It has the support of Admiral Chen Pi-kwan and his squadron. It has the support, also, it is believed, of Tong Shao-yi and the moderates who follow him.

A compromise between the North and South now seems impossible. And the center of interest has shifted to the North, as to how its forces will be arrayed. There is a strong doubt as to what President Feng Kuochang will do. There are reports that the provinces he controls, like Kiangsu, over which his follower, Li Shun, is Tsuchun, will remain neutral. The same is said to be true of Hupeh and Kiangsi, which also are controlled by Tsuchun's ally, Feng.

If it comes to an open fight between the North and the South, the Southerners are said to be an attack on Peking both by land and sea. Another is the invasion of Hupeh. And reports have already been printed of the despatch of troops into Szechuen by Tang Chi-yao. It looks like another civil war in China.

L. George Di proves Charge of Cowardice

Accused Of Fleeing From Air
Raid When Going To French
War Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—In the High Court, today, libel actions brought by Mr. Lloyd George against the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Westminster Gazette and the Star were settled by the defendants apologizing and paying the costs. The case arose through the publication of a paragraph issued by the Exchange Telegraph Company stating that, on the occasion of the raid on September 24, the Prime Minister left Downing Street for his country residence when it became known that the raiders were approaching London.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that the paragraph implied that the Premier had been guilty of personal cowardice. The Premier had been informed that the effect of the paragraph, especially in the East End, where many munition-workers had suffered greatly from the raids, had been very damaging to the Premier.

Mr. Lloyd George gave evidence that he left London on the evening of the 29th, for Boulogne, accompanied by Sir William Robertson and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in order to confer with Mr. Painleve and the chiefs of the French War Staffs. The Premier said that he would not have taken action if the paragraph could have been regarded as a mere personal attack.

All the defendants declared that no imputation was intended.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 76.5 and the minimum 50.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 73.6 and 54.1.

U.S. MAY TAKE PART IN NEXT ALLIED MEETING

Secretary Lansing Considering
Question Of Representation
At Paris Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 16.—Secretary of State Lansing has declared that he is considering the question of the representation of the United States at the forthcoming Allies Conference in Paris.

NEW STRIKE TROUBLES ARISE IN ARGENTINE

Dead And Wounded In Fight
Resulting From Tie-Up
Of Railroads

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, October 15.—There has been a recurrence of strike troubles. The railway strikers derailed a train driven by sailors. Three of the strikers were killed and thirty injured, while four sailors were seriously injured.

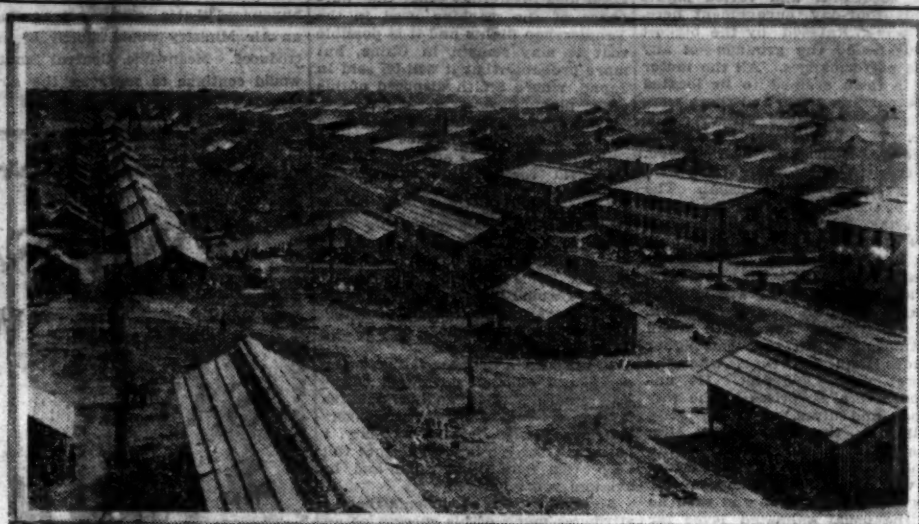
The Workers' Federation threatens to call a general strike if the Government enforces a decree for the resumption of rail traffic.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kumano M. Oct. 18
Per N.Y.K. ss. Omi Maru Oct. 19
Per N.Y.K. ss. Yashiro M. Oct. 22
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kamagata M. Oct. 24
Per N.Y.K. ss. Chikugo M. Oct. 26
or U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. ss. Siberia M. Oct. 18
Per T.K.K. ss. Tenyo Maru Oct. 29
or Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. ss. Szuoka M. Oct. 21
Per N.Y.K. ss. Hirano M. Oct. 28

Camp Dix, One of New American Army's Greatest Camps



General view of Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, N. J., where thousands of men of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania are in training, preparing to take their places on the fighting front.

JUDGE JOHNSON OF U.S. MANILA COURT SLAIN

Murder Of Member Of Supreme
Bench In Islands Reported
From San Francisco

Judge Elias Finley Johnson, Judge of the United States Supreme Court in the Philippines, has been murdered, according to a despatch received from San Francisco by Japanese papers in Tokyo. The despatch gives no further details.

Judge Johnson has many friends and acquaintances in Shanghai, having passed through here on his way to and from the States and has talked before American societies here. He passed through Shanghai on his way to Manila last April. He has occupied the position of Judge of the Supreme Court in the Islands since February, 1910. Previous to that he was a member of the Ohio state legislature and a professor of law in the University of Michigan. He was the author of several law books.

Judge Johnson was born in Van Wert, Ohio, on June 14, 1861.

Anticipate Coalition Ministry for Sweden

Eden's Success Is Considered
Likely; Branting Will Prob-
ably Have Place

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, October 16.—Mr. Eden is likely to succeed in forming a Coalition Cabinet of Liberals and Social-Democrats, with a Liberal casting vote. Dr. Branting, the leader of the Socialist Party, will probably be included.

PRIZE COURT CONDEMNS SWEDISH WOOL CARGO

Shipment Worth £140,000 De-
clared To Be Destined For
German Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—The Prize Court has condemned wool to the value of £140,000, consigned to the Swedish army, and destined for Germany. The President of the Prize Court expressed his surprise that a Government department in a neutral country should be thus employed.

Sox 3 Games, The Giants 2 In World's Series

San Francisco, October 16.—The Chicago White Sox took the fifth game of the World's Series from New York, 8 to 5, giving them three games to the Giants' two. The Giants were leading up to the fifth inning when some bonehead playing cost them the contest.

Losses Of Germans In Flanders Exceed British By 75 P. C.

Irish Troops In Successful Raid;
French Beat Off Teuton
Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—Reuter's Agency learns that very careful estimates of the German losses during the recent battles in Flanders show that they exceed the British losses by seventy-five per cent.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Irish troops carried out a successful raid, north-westward of Bullecourt. There was a considerable hostile artillery bombardment, during the night, in the neighborhood of the Ypres to Staden railway.

Paris, October 16.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported:—On the Aisne front, the reciprocal artillery actions were less intense. On the left of the Meuse, we repulsed an attack north of Hill 304. On the right of the Meuse, the artillery duel was particularly lively north of Bois-de-Caurieres.

Last night, German aircraft bombarded Dunkirk. There were no victims or material damage.

MR. REDMOND OBJETS TO GOVERNMENT POLICY

Asks Atmosphere Favorable To
Successful Result From
Convention Discussions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. John Redmond gave notice that he would move the following motion:—"This House deplores the policy which is being pursued by the Irish Executive Government and the Irish military authorities at a time when the highest interests of Ireland and the Empire demand the creation of an atmosphere favorable to a successful result of the deliberations of the Irish Convention."

THE AMERICAN CLUB

A highly satisfactory account of the first year's working of the American Club was presented by the chairman, Mr. F. W. Sutterlee, at the annual meeting, yesterday, and was enthusiastically received by the members. Mr. F. W. Sutterlee was voted President, Dr. W. T. Findley Vice-President and the following were chosen the committee: Messrs. W. A. Adams, T. F. Cobbs, W. S. Fleming, H. O. Hoshagen, L. Jacob, C. L. Seitz and C. H. Webb, with the President and Vice-President serving as ex-officio members.

Protest to Peking On Council Registration?

According to a Chinese report General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defence Commissioner, has sent a telegram to Peking protesting against the registration of Germans and Austrians by the Municipal Council and requesting the government to take steps to effect the cancellation of that registration.

TODAY IS 'OUR DAY,' BRITISH RED CROSS

'Mystic Shrine' And Overseas
Club Night At Apollo Theater
Chief Events

This is "Our Day" for the British Red Cross Society. It is the day when British subjects throughout the world will contribute their individual efforts to the tremendous work of the care of the war-stricken.

The day will be fittingly observed in Shanghai. There will be two principal events. The first is a mystery. It is "The Mystic Shrine." Whatever that is, it will be at 18 Nanking Road and it will be open all day. All that is vouchsafed concerning it is that it will be one of the most remarkable things ever seen in Shanghai.

The second will be the Overseas Club Night at the Apollo Theater in the evening. The filmed version of Kipling's great war story, "The Light That Failed," will be the appropriate headline on the program. The usual prices will prevail.

Besides all these things, it is hoped that subscriptions will pour in all day on Mr. Skinner Turner, honorary treasurer of the British Red Cross Society of Shanghai.

Already the proceeds of the sale of Indian lace held at 20 Yuyuan Road, amounting to £150, have been sent to the Treasurer of the British Red Cross Fund, to be included in "Our Day."

DUTCH FIGURES PROVE ARGUMENT OF BRITAIN

On Excessive Estimate Show
German Imports Vastly Ex-
ceed Peace Needs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 15.—In connection with the gravel affair in Holland, Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the Netherlands Government has admitted that, if sand and gravel are used for military purposes, passage through Holland from Germany to Belgium is unneutral and indefensible. Hence, the following figures justify the action taken by Great Britain:

Before the war, the requirements of gravel for the upkeep of the roads and railways in Belgium were 1,320,000 tons a year. This could be supplied four times over from the quarries in Belgium, which are known to be working to their fullest extent.

Moreover, large quantities are going to Belgium over the German railways and, further, large quantities are going from Holland. The traffic on the roads and railways in Belgium, except for military purposes, is absolutely insignificant and, therefore, there is virtually no civil demand.

On the other hand, the enemy's demands in respect to roads and railways in the military area and for trenches, dugouts and pill-boxes are enormous. From January 1 to August 15, during the current year, the Germans imported into Belgium, via Holland, over three million tons and, during the second half of August, at the rate of five million tons a year.

Thus, even the estimate by the Netherlands Government of 1,650,000 tons annually, as representing Belgium's civil requirements, which is grossly excessive, does not represent half of what has gone through.

OESSEL NOW ALMOST ENTIRELY CAPTURED BY GERMAN TROOPS

Russians Isolated on Sworbe
Peninsula Are Desper-
ately Resisting

3,500 PRISONERS

Concentrate On Cere, En-
deavoring To Cover
Entrance to Gulf

FAIRWAY BLOCKED

Russians Stop It By Sink-
ing Interned German
Cement Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—A German official communiqué reports:—"We have obtained possession of the main portion of Oesel Island. The Russians isolated on Sworbe Peninsula are still desperately resisting."

"Only portions of the enemy on the east coast escaped in the direction of Moon Island. We took 2,400 prisoners, 30 guns and some aeroplanes."

"We have occupied the Islands of Runo and Abro."

Later—"We have taken a further 1,100 prisoners at Sworbe Peninsula, on Oesel Island."

German Fleet Attacks

A Russian official communiqué reports:—"A German dreadnought shelled our patrol-squadron off Soerbaum, severely damaging the torpedo-boat Grom. Subsequently, twelve German torpedo-boats of the newest type penetrated Soerbaum, engaged our patrol-squadron, put the guns of the Grom out of action, set her on fire and sank her. The bulk of the crew were saved."

"We sank an enemy torpedo-boat. Others of our warships appearing on the scene, the enemy turned back. The Commander of our naval forces testifies to the good shooting and stubborn spirit of the crews under his command."

"Eye-witnesses report that two enemy torpedo-boats were sunk and two damaged. The enemy have been re-inforced and continue to develop their success on Oesel Island and are endeavoring to capture the batteries at Cere which cover the entrance to the Gulf of Riga."

Gulf Of Riga Lost

Informed circles in Petrograd regard Oesel Island, Dago Island and the Gulf of Riga as lost. Nevertheless, the value of Riga to the enemy is small until the western fairway of the Gulf is secured, which is impracticable so long as the forts of the western Peninsula of Oesel hold out.

The Russians destroyed the fairway two years ago, by sinking interned German craft laden with stone and cement. It is pointed out that the islands are likely to be an admirable base for the operations of Zeppelins against Petrograd.

The preparations for the landing, which was undertaken by two Divisions, were made with the greatest care and included a clever piece of trickery. The enemy's light craft succeeded in altering the positions of the buoys marking the minefields between the island and the mainland, causing a number of Russian scout vessels to run ashore. For this reason, a warning that a landing of the enemy was impending could not be given.

Appeal By Delegates

Petrograd, October 15.—The Executive of the Central Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has appealed to the forces to vigorously resist the invaders. It promises to see that sacrifices shall be made in the rear and will do its best to prevent the war lasting a day too long.

Meanwhile, the group of political undesirables who were recently expelled from Russia, but were allowed to remain in Heligoland by the local Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates there, have returned to Petrograd, while the chemists and chemists' assistants have decided to strike, owing to a refusal of their economic demands.

GIVE CONCERT TONIGHT FOR FRENCH WAR FUND

Returned Soldiers To Take Part
In Variety Entertainment
At Cercle Sportif

French soldiers who have just returned from the front will take part in the variety entertainment to be held at the Cercle Sportif Français tonight at 8 o'clock for the benefit of the French war fund. An interesting musical and comedy program will be given. The program follows:

- Premiere Partie:**
- 1.—Overture.
 - 2.—Mr. Felicien—La Grande Guerre (Actualité Pot-Pourri).
 - 3.—Mr. Curry—Brigand Song.
 - 4.—Mr. Katoma—Illusioniste Japonais et son comique idiot.
 - 5.—M. Doumeng.
 - 6.—Mr. Aymes—Chansons souvenirs des tranchées.
 - 7.—Mme. Fano—Chanson de Florian.
 - 8.—Air de Samson et Delila. Saint Saens.
- Deuxieme Partie:**
- 1.—Overture.
 - 2.—Mr. Curry—Pirates' Song—Gilbert.
 - 3.—Mr. Camilo—Eccentric American (Attraction musicale).
 - 4.—Mr. Pardon—Dans son repertoire.
 - 5.—Mme. Fano—Les Roses d'Ispahan.
 - 6.—Les Freres Paulien, Duetistes comiques a transformations.

Editor Who Strated Germany Acquitted

Dr. Schroeder Of The Telegraaf
Released After Facing
Six Trials

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, October 16.—Dr. Schroeder, the editor of the Telegraaf, has been finally acquitted, after six trials, in which he was only convicted once, of endangering Dutch neutrality by describing the Central Empires as a group of conscienceless scoundrels who had caused the war.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 16.—The Admiralty has issued the following communiqué: Our naval aircraft carried out a considerable number of patrols yesterday. They encountered several enemy formations and drove down two machines. One of ours is missing. They also carried out bombing raids on Bruges docks and the aerodromes at Varsenare and Houtave, dropping large quantities of explosives, with good effect. All the machines returned.

Polish Council Named By Central Powers

Bishop And Mayor Of Warsaw
Among Appointments To
Regency Body

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, October 16.—The Central Powers have appointed the Archbishop of Warsaw, the Mayor of Warsaw and a landed proprietor named von Ostrowski as the Regency Council of Poland.

U-Boat Chaser Man Is Held As A Spy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, October 16.—A man giving the name of Dunbar, but which is not believed to be his real name, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to obtain military or naval information. He was formerly a member of the crew of a United States submarine-chaser and has been spending much of his time near a great naval base on the Atlantic coast. The Department of Justice regards his arrest as being very important, believing he is a German agent.

Prospects For Oil In United Kingdom

British And American Geologists
Both Think Boring
Experiments Justified

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 16.—The House of Commons today adopted the second reading of the Bill which assures the Government the control of all supplies of petroleum discovered in the United Kingdom. Mr. E. G. Pretyman, representing the Board of Trade, said that certain eminent geologists, both here and from the United States, had expressed the opinion that the local conditions in some parts of the country justified boring experiments for oil.

Art Smith Bids Goodbye With Final Air Stunts

Good Crowd Sees Last Flights; Aviator Sails Today
For War Service

With one final, swooping, 500-foot curtsy Art Smith and his repertoire of aerial thrills said goodbye to Shanghai yesterday, until after the war.

The youthful American aviator's farewell dip came after two of the most successful and varied flights of his four-day engagement here, and was witnessed by the biggest crowd—inside the grounds—of any of his performances. All the motor cars in town seemed to be located in the parking space and there were ponies and carriages all over the place. The attendance netted the promoters something over \$1,000. The crowds outside the flying field were about as big as usual. The effect of the warning that the stunts would take place near the ground, so as to be seen to advantage only from inside the enclosure, was apparent in the flocks of non-payers perched in trees, on grave mounds and all available points of elevation.

As a matter of fact, Smith began his atmospheric cartwheels at higher altitudes than last time, when he went up over 4,000 feet. He unpacked several surprises in the way of stunts and dives.

Following the final flight, Mrs. James Sullivan, in behalf of the committee in charge, presented the flyer with a silver cup as a souvenir of his engagement here and then he held the usual animated levee for the usual crush of admirers. He expressed great satisfaction over the local management's arrangements, particularly in handling the crowds, which gave him absolutely no trouble on the flying field.

The aviator and his party leave Shanghai today on the Siberia Maru for the United States, where both Smith and his mechanic, Al Menasco, will go immediately into Uncle Sam's air service. Menasco has already been drafted to the Lafayette Escadrille now flying in France and expects, after a short stay in New York, to proceed directly to the front. Smith will report for service at the Presidio as soon as he lands in San Francisco. It

is thought probable that he may be assigned to charge of one of the government flying schools to help train part of America's prospective 15,000 aviators for service next year.

A Chinese aviator opened up negotiations yesterday for the purchase of the machine used in the Yangtsepo flights and it is possible that it may remain in China, but more probable that it will be sold in Japan, where Smith disposed of his other plane.

Last night Art Smith spoke before an appreciative audience at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and pointed out the field for aviation in roadless China.

"One thing that impressed me more than anything else while flying at a great height in Shanghai is the fine level country in the neighborhood," he said. "This is a fine country to fly over. I would like to take with me a big tank of gasoline and fly over this vast, flat area and I hope before long I shall be able to do so."

"I am sure in the near future, many aeroplanes will take advantage of the geographical features and navigate the air for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise from city to city. I hope many of you in the audience will keep this feature in mind and be aviators yourselves."

Mr. Smith told the students that he attributes much of his success as an aviator to non-use of tobacco and alcoholics.

"All my life, I have abstained from tobacco and alcoholic liquor," he said. "I feel that it is one of the most essential qualifications for an aviator. Many a time I have been in tight places, my machine might have been smashed and I might have been injured had I been less quick in thinking. I had to think quickly to avoid what might have been terrible accidents."

"Today is my last day in the Orient," he concluded. "Tomorrow I leave for my country to do my bit. I take with me the very best of memories from Shanghai and I hope to fly here again after the war."

Britain Orders Ships Be Built in Canada

Twenty-Two Steel Vessels, Totalling 150,000 Tons, To Be
Launched Next Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 16.—Great Britain has placed orders in Canada for twenty-two steel vessels, totalling 150,000 tons, to be launched early in 1918.

SORMS CASE UP AGAIN

Documentary Evidence Introduced
In Customs Embezzlement Trial

Documentary evidence was produced in the trial of A. W. Sorms charged with embezzling various sums of money from the Customs, when the case came up for hearing at the Mixed Court before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Wang yesterday afternoon. Many receipts were produced and their signatures identified by Mr. C. P. Dawson, Chief Tide Surveyor, who testified for the prosecution. The figures appeared to have been erased. Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Frank Hadley and W. T. Kikuchi for the accused. The case was continued.

BALKANS CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 16.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports: Artillery has been active on the whole front, but especially north of Monastir. Our troops repelled detachments of the enemy on the western bank of Lake Ochrida, where they attempted to land from barques. The prisoners taken in the raid made by the British at Hamondos reached a total of 143.

Wilson Asks Banks Join Federal Board

Estimates Up To Sixteen Billion
Dollars Yet Remain To
Be Mobilised

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, October 16.—President Wilson has issued an appeal to all eligible State Banks and trust companies which are not yet members of the Federal Reserve Board to join the board and thus contribute their share to the country's consolidated gold reserve. There are at present between 5,000 and 9,000 such banks and companies, with resources estimated to total from \$12,000,000,000 to \$18,000,000,000 whose activities are controlled by State laws.

President Wilson desires that these huge resources should be mobilised under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. He says: "A vigorous prosecution and satisfactory termination of the war will depend in no small degree on the ability of the Government not only to finance itself, but to aid its allies, who must be kept supplied with munitions, fuel and food of all kinds."

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

Police Force.—Sikh Constable No. 293, Gullar Singh, is discharged, invalided, from October 3.
Health Department.—Nurse E. Thomas is appointed Matron, Police Hospitals, from October 4.
Voluntary War Service.—Tax Office.—Mr. A. J. Hadley, Assistant in the Tax Office, at present on long leave, has availed himself of the provisions of the arrangement contained in the Gazette of October 15, 1914.

Bulgarians Give Up Villages to British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 16.—A German official communiqué reports: "The Bulgarians ceded some villages to the British in the Struma Plain."

BRITISH AIR MINISTRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 16.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that a scheme constituting an Air Ministry would shortly be introduced. Meanwhile, General Smuts would continue to supervise the air service.

28 Norwegian Ships Lost in September

'Events Of War' Claim 19, Representing 30,000 Tons
Of Shipping

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 16.—Twenty-eight Norwegian ships were lost in September, of which 19, representing 30,000 tons, were lost through "events of war."

SPIES IN RUSSIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Odessa, October 16.—A number of officers have been arrested on a charge of planning the seizure of the General Staff of the military district.

DON'T SAY—
"Whisky Soda"
SAY—
"JOHN HAIG
AND
TANSAN"
and get the BEST

(Look for the name "Wilkinson" on the cork and label:

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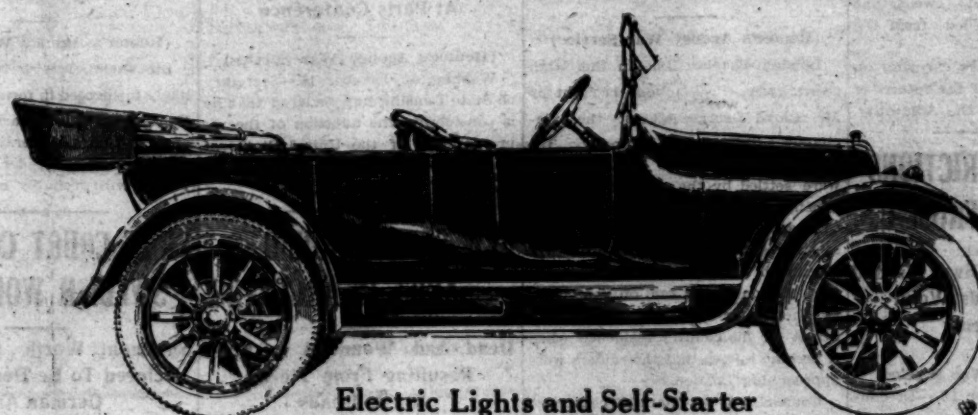
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U. S. TO REMAKE WOUNDED FIGHTERS

Sites For Hospitals Already Chosen—Men Will Be Trained For New Positions

From the U.S. Official Bulletin
Washington, Oct. 2.—The Surgeon General of the American Army, Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, says that the whole conception of governmental and national responsibility for caring for the wounded has undergone radical change during the months of study given the subject by experts serving with the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and others consulting with them. Instead of the old idea that responsibility ended with the return of the soldier to private life with his wounds healed and such pension as he might be given, it is now considered that it is the duty of the Government to equip and re-educate the wounded man, after healing his wounds, and to return him to civil life ready to be as useful to himself and his country as possible.

"Reconstruction Hospitals"
To carry out this idea plans are well under way for building "reconstruction hospitals" in large centers of population. Sites have been chosen, though not all finally approved. In the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Richmond, Atlanta, and New Orleans. Those in Boston, New York, Washington, and Chicago will probably be constructed first. Each will be built as a 500-bed hospital, but with provision for enlargement to 1,000 beds if needed.

These hospitals will not be the last step in the return of the wounded soldiers to civil life. When the soldiers are able to take up industrial training, further provision will be ready. The injured man may be re-trained to his previous occupation to conform with his handicapped condition or retrained for a new industry compatible with that condition. Additional education will be given to those fitted for it, and men may in some cases be returned to more valuable work than that from which they were called to war. Workshops will be provided at the hospitals, but arrangements will also be made with outside industries whereby more elaborate methods of training may be carried on. An employment bureau will be established to place men so trained in different parts of the United States.

Men In Charge Of The Work
This whole matter comes under the department of military orthopedic surgery recently organized in the Medical Department of the Army. The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are in charge of the work: Maj. Elliott G. Brackett, of Boston, director of the department of military orthopedics to the Surgeon General; Maj. Joel E. Goldthwait, of Boston, director of military orthopedics for the expeditionary forces; Maj. David Silver, of Pittsburgh, assistant director of military orthopedics to the Surgeon General. The following, in conjunction with the above staff, compose the orthopedic council: Dr. Fred H. Albee, of New York; Dr. G. Gwilym Davis, of Philadelphia; Dr. Albert H. Freiberg, of Cincinnati; Dr. Robert W. Lovett, of Boston; and Dr. John L. Porter, of Chicago.

Arrangements have been made by the department of military orthopedics to care for soldiers, so far as orthopedics (the prevention of deformity) is concerned, continuously until they are returned either to active service or civil life. Orthopedic surgeons will be attached to the medical force near the firing line and to the different hospitals back to the base orthopedic hospital, which will be established within 100 miles of the firing line. In this hospital, in addition to orthopedic surgical care, there will be equipment for surgical reconstruction work and "curative workshops" in which men will acquire ability to use injured members while doing work interesting and useful in itself. This method has supplanted the old and tiresome one of prescribing a set of motions for a man to go through with no purpose than to reacquire use of his injured part.

More Experts To Go Overseas
In addition to the American orthopedic surgeons now working abroad under Col. Jones, of England, others will soon go overseas. Experienced surgeons, and a large number of younger surgeons who will work under competent directors, will go abroad for this work, all to be under the direction of Maj. Goldthwait. These orthopedic surgeons will work in England among the British force and when needed will be transferred to France to work among American soldiers.

It is not the intention that men shall be returned to this country unless their convalescence, after a period of 3 or 4 months, will extend over a period of 3 or 4 months. Soldiers unable to return to duty will be sent to the reconstruction hospitals in the United States.

Instructors And Examiners
Instructors and examiners for all the camps are also being furnished by the department of military orthopedic surgery. A number of older and more experienced surgeons will act as instructors, and supervisors for each of the groups into which the camps will be divided; a number of orthopedic surgeons will be detailed as attendants on the surgeons at each camp to act as examiners and as consultants to the camp's other surgeons.

More "Frightfulness"



German "frightfulness" works in devious ways its terrors to inspire. Its latest campaign device is a new gas mask which gives the head of the wearer the appearance of a prehistoric monster. The mask shown above was found in a captured trench and donned by a poilu for this picture.

Judgment Reserved in Suit Against Stock Exchange

Counsel for Mr. I. R. Michael, the Plaintiff, Makes Concluding Argument

The suit brought by Mr. I. R. Michael against the Stock Exchange to compel the latter to acknowledge him a member of the Exchange was concluded yesterday in the British Supreme Court before Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge.

Mr. N. C. Home, counsel for the plaintiff, made his closing argument for the plaintiff, Mr. R. F. C. Master having made his argument for the defendants the day before. Judgment was reserved by the court.

Mr. Home took up first the question of the rules of the Exchange. He argued that the fact that the plaintiff had signed those rules was not a point against the plaintiff.

In answer to a question by the court as to whether there was not an estoppel against one who signed those rules, he replied that he did not think there was.

Mr. Home then said that there was nothing in the Memorandum of Articles of Association about any limit of guarantee.

The Court—That would lead you to this position: It is not a company; it is a partnership of original members; and then I think your client would be most clearly bound by the rules; it would then be more in the nature of a Club.

Mr. Home—I want to get at the position as to what this concern is. It seems to me that it is an unlimited company, even though a certificate was granted as a limited company; clearly there is no limitation of liability.

The Court—What is your position if you are right? There would be no original rules, no amended rules, and Table A does not apply.

Mr. Home—As far as I can see the company has no rules. In order to have rules it would have to create rules which it has never done.

Taking up the hypothesis that the rules were in force—which he considered completely false and wrong—Mr. Home said, he would argue the point as to whether there was any power of suspension under the rules. He submitted that the suspension was illegal and that at any rate between December 9, 1910, and April 19, 1911, plaintiff was illegally kept out of the Stock Exchange and kept from the right to pursue his calling and to make his livelihood. He could well understand that a man who was treated in that way felt sore—that he had a grievance, and felt that, if the rules of the Stock Exchange had not been complied with against him, he was not prepared to do what the Stock Exchange asked him to do.

Mr. Home continued that rule 28 was bad because it did not require a special resolution for expulsion, and his contention was that it was not intended that there should be expulsion without prior suspension. Further, he said the resolution passed by the members at the meeting of April 19 was something different from that given notice of and was therefore not in order.

"Does it follow that you cannot amend a resolution of which notice has been given?" the court asked.

Mr. Home—I doubt if you can on a resolution of this sort.

The court—To revert back to an earlier point which you dealt with, I have looked up what took place in the proceedings for winding up. You suggested just now that the Stock Exchange is not a company limited by guarantee at all. Now, are you entitled to put that forward on behalf of your client? He has sworn that the company is limited, and that he became a member of it. Mr. Home—It is a question of law. The court—No, it is a question whether he is entitled to put that forward through his counsel. He has sworn that the statements in the petition are true, and the petition begins that "the company was incorporated as a company, has no capital, and is limited by guarantee." That is what he swore, and he goes on to say: "I became a member of the company upon its incorporation and thereupon acquired one share."

Mr. Home—That is true. It was incorporated in that form undoubtedly.

The court—I don't think your client is entitled to have that point put forward for him now. He has sworn on affidavit in this court that it was limited by guarantee, and he is now putting that forward through you.

Mr. Home—He is not responsible for that in any way.

The court—He is responsible for his oath.

My point is, the court went on, he is not entitled, in face of that petition and oath, to put the point forward through you now. You have to go a very long way to induce me, in face of his affidavit, to consider the question of whether the company is limited by guarantee or not.

Mr. Home—That particular point did not strike me before.

Continuing, Mr. Home said he thought there had been a good deal of talk—unfair talk—about the money which was loaned to the plaintiff.

Am I entitled to go into that?" asked the court.

Mr. Home—All I want to argue is this: that the Stock Exchange was really holding this meeting to try the plaintiff practically on a charge of owing money to themselves which he refused to pay.

The court—In other words that they (defendants) were not acting bona fide?

Mr. Home—They may have been acting bona fide, but one is not entitled to be a judge in one's own cause.

The court—Assuming they were acting bona fide, am I entitled still to consider the motives which actuated them?

Mr. Home—It is not a question of motive. A perfectly honest man might try his own case, but it would be against the principles of justice. One cannot sit as judge in one's own cause however completely honest one is and however completely beyond suspicion.

Mr. Home added that, on the transaction in question, defendants could have sued his client and got judgment against him. They did not do that; they never had done, and apparently they were never going to do it. The defendants had tried the plaintiff

in their own tribunal, in which they occupied the position of plaintiffs.

"Take the case of a club man who won't pay his club bills; he is posted, and if he still does not pay he is kicked out," the court commented.

Mr. Home further argued that his client was not a defaulter at the time he was suspended. Even though he were there was nothing very awful in being a defaulter. Thirty years ago the present Lord Chief Justice of England was hammered on the Stock Exchange as a defaulter.

Mr. Home concluded that the Stock Exchange was not entitled to make imputations against his client, nor were they entitled to try him in their own tribunal and punish him in their own way. They were not entitled to do that under the laws of the land.

HARVEST IN FRANCE WORST IN 50 YEARS

Government Contemplates The Adoption Of A New Ration System

Paris, October 9.—In view of the fact that the French harvest is the scantiest in fifty years the government is contemplating the adoption of a ration system which, in the case of bread, will not apply to the rural population.

SAYS JAPANESE TROOPS WILL BE DEMANDED

Nichi-Nichi Believes Allies' Aim Is More Active Aid From Empire

Tokio, October 11.—The question of Japanese mobilisation in Europe is not a dead issue, although it has temporarily been disposed of, and the Entente Powers will raise it in some form or another whenever opportunity presents itself, says the Nichi-Nichi Shimbun.

The latest outburst of this issue was when Riga fell. But Japanese people paid no attention to it and the Japanese Government officials made it understood that it is impossible to mobilise Japanese troops, so that the subject was dropped for the present.

But it is a mistake, says the report, for Japanese people to think that the issue was ended. Those who imagine so do not know the true mind of the Entente Powers. As the Russian army continues to be worsted in the eastern theater of war, the yearning of the Entente Powers for the reinforcement by the well-trained and strong Japanese army will increase. It will never become less. So the request for Japanese mobilisation will be repeated at every opportunity in the future.

America is making a pretense that the cause of the steel ban lies in her large plan of shipbuilding. But no expert who knows about the diplomatic situation at present will fail to see that it was engineered because of the desire of a powerful nation which wants to make Japan's participation in the war more positive. The desire of that power and others is not confined to Japanese army mobilisation. They want Japan to increase her naval forces participating in the actual warfare. This desire was informally communicated to the Japanese Navy, which declined to satisfy that desire on the ground of lack of power of transportation and for other reasons, so that the subject was dropped for the time being.

But as the war goes on, the Nichi-

Nichi emphasises, the request for Japanese mobilisation will come with greater persistency. Japan will be obliged to make a last resolute determination to dispose of this matter in no distant date.

It is stated that among the Cabinet ministers, Baron Goto, Home Minister, is in favor of Japanese army mobilisation in Europe, whereas General Oshima, War Minister, is

strongly opposed to the idea. It is also said that preparations for mobilisation are being made by some of the army divisions, although not much credence can be given to these rumors.



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DAY AND NIGHT STORIES

Day and Night Stories. By Algernon Blackwood. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net. (gold).

The vast majority of fiction writers, no matter how able or how talented they may be, do work which is of the same type as that of a greater or a lesser number of their fellows. Their books are in consequence easy to define and to classify; they belong, so to speak, to species readily recognized. And so, when a writer does appear whose work is to any considerable extent different, it often proves somewhat bewildering to the general reader. Thus when Algernon Blackwood's "John Silence" appeared several years ago, only those few who had been rather more discriminating than the majority realized that here was a new writer of exceptional gifts, producing a kind of fiction very much out of the ordinary. The only possible comparison, it seemed, was with Edgar Allan Poe, but Mr. Blackwood is very far from being merely a follower of Poe, near akin as they are in their sense of the beauty and effectiveness of words, their ability to produce an impression of indefinable, shuddering horror. And since "John Silence" was published, volume after volume has followed, and with the appearance of each the admiration for this unusual writer has grown and spread.

Fifteen tales and sketches are included in this new book, "Day and Night Stories." From gay to grave, from horror to sarcasm, from philosophy to the most fanciful extravagance they range. It may perhaps be as well to admit at once that no one of them all equals the half dozen tales, scattered through different volumes, which represent the high-water mark of Mr. Blackwood's production. They stand, rather, on a level with his average, and do not vary so greatly in merit as, for instance, the stories in the collections entitled "The Empty House" and "The Lost Valley." The one which opens the book is an idyl of the most delicate and fanciful type, but, like most of the author's tales of that sort, it is something more than merely delicate and fanciful. A current of deep feeling runs under and through it, the hopes and emotions and experiences it half-symbolically expresses are among those which humanity has known in every age and in every country. "The Touch of Pan" is sufficiently described by its title. And who in these days can bring the great nature myths of ancient Greece into life and being again as Mr. Blackwood does? Faun and dryad and nymph once more revel in the moonlight for the reader who yields himself to the magic of these pages.

Mr. Blackwood's understanding and love of ancient Egypt are well known to every one who has read "The Wave," and ancient Egypt and modern psychology meet and mingle in the narrative called "The Wings

of Horus." Yet "A Desert Episode," a sketch as to plot, but a sketch whose underlying theme is one of the mightiest problems known to humanity, is perhaps more in the vein of that extraordinary novel in the wonder of its description, its vivid consciousness that "the message of the desert is immortality." But though this be its message, the desert can be terrible, and the brief and horrible story "By Water" shows it in its terror, as well as in its eternal majesty. And horror, though of a very different kind, dominates, too, another story, "The Occupant of the Room"—a tale which will send shivers down the spine of any one possessed of so much as a spark of imagination. There are a couple of ghost stories in this volume—"The Other Wing" and "Transition"—but these are stories which are lovely, not horrible. It is with a consciousness that "Delight and Joy and Peace were everywhere" that John Mubury realizes the truth. That reincarnation theory, which forms the cornerstone of so much of Mr. Blackwood's fiction, is the main theme of "Cain's Atonement"—a story of the present war—while the extravagant, somewhat grotesque element dominates that one of the tales in which John Silence reappears and the woes of "A Victim of Higher Space" are described. A keen sense of character and the little things which reveal it, an equally keen sense of the ironies of life, show themselves plainly in "An Egyptian Horne" and "A Bit of Wood."

Two of the most characteristic stories in the volume are "Initiation" and "H. S. H." both tales of the mountain solitudes, stories quite indescribable by any pen save the author's pen. And indeed those two qualities of a feeling for the undefined, the powers through and about and beyond life, and of sheer beauty—beauty exquisite or majestic, sympathetic or alien even to the extent of being fearful, yet beauty nevertheless—which above all others are the ones which distinguish this author's books, are difficult to describe or to analyze. For, though Mr. Blackwood chooses to write in prose, he is essentially and primarily a poet—far more of a poet than are ninety-nine per cent. of our versifiers. It is true that very many of his stories are models of technique, but that minor fact does not alter the other and the greater one—that they are the productions of a man who sees with the eyes and writes with the sense of rhythm and of beauty of the born poet. Of beauty; always, in considering his work, one comes back to that. Beauty of nature, revealed in wood and sky and field and desert; beauty of human love, strong, imperishable, defying and surviving bodily death; beauty of the immortal soul, striving always to reach beyond the veil and meet the mighty Powers—Pan and Horus and the One above them all—face to face, with awe indeed, but with no touch of craven fear.

WE CAN'T HAVE EVERYTHING

We Can't have Everything. By Rupert Hughes. Illustrated by James Montgomery Flagg. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50 (gold).

Mr. Hughes's stories always rush along with a speed, a spirit, a go that make them beguiling companions. They read as if they had been written with zest and with a good-humored, cynical amusement at the ironies of life. This new story has these qualities in a degree even stronger than usual, and there is never a let-down in them, notwithstanding the more than six hundred pages which it fills. The scene is that which he chooses most often for his tales, fashionable New York, with glimpses of other parts of New York introduced to secure the variety interest of contrast. Its people, who swarm across its pages in throngs, are of the greatest variety and are taken from almost every phase of metropolitan life.

In the first pages Kedzie Thropp comes to town. She is from a little Missouri town and she has never seen "Fifth Avenue or a yacht, or a butler, or a glass of champagne, or an ocean, or a person of social importance." But she is consumed with the desire to see and know about all these and also all other curious and interesting things. "Her heart," says Mr. Hughes, "was forever fixed on the next thing, just quitting the last thing. Eternal, delicious, harrowing discontent was Kedzie's whole spirit. Kedzie's habit was self-fostering, all-demanding. She was what Napoleon would have been if the Little Corporal had been a pretty girl with a passion for delicacies instead of powers."

This young woman and her parents enter New York on the same train that brings Jim Dyckman and Charity Coe Cheever, figures in the world of wealth and fashion. Jim has always had everything he wanted, except Charity, who had surrendered to the wooing of another man because of its whirlwind quality. But before long she had learned that he was a brute, mangle his standing also in the world of wealth and fashion, and her heart finally turns to Jim. But in the meantime Kedzie has begun her taking of New York, via running away from her parents, sleeping in the park, the movie camera, and Greek dancing. Jim succumbed to her charms and forgot Charity, and presently was Kedzie's husband. But Kedzie saw an English title in the offing, and many social encounters, two divorce suits, trooping incidents of great and colorful variety sweep all these misadventured people along in a hurrying course before the several problems of their lives are finally resolved. But even the divorce suits do not resolve the problems of Jim and Charity, and before they reach the end of their troubles they have eaten the bread of sorrow and have learned with bitterness of heart that "we can't have everything."

Kedzie is a Rupert Hughes version of a vampire, very beautiful, very modern, very resourceful and capable in adapting herself to surroundings and blooming out afresh with each new possibility of progress. The story comes down almost to the last minute of the present and takes in even the recent welcome of New York to the French Mission. It glances out every few minutes from the course of its personal narrative to world affairs, sends Jim Dyckman to the Mexican border with the Seventh Regiment, glimpses Charity at work in a war hospital in Paris, and pauses a moment in the Metropolitan Opera House on that April night when the great audience thrilled to our entrance into the war.

TREASURE

Treasure and Trouble Therewith: A Tale of California. By Geraldine Bonner. Illustrated by Stockton Mulford. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 (gold).

Many good elements combine to make Miss Bonner's new novel a very satisfactory piece of work. It tells a good, well-constructed story that holds the reader's interest straight through by its unfolding incidents and their meaning for the characters of the tale. Its people are real and vitalized and each one is an individual embodiment of surrounding and shaping conditions. The local color—California—is rich and true, not only in its outward seeming but particularly in its picturing of the local human heart and the influences which have made it, in its particular locality, what it is. And, finally, its manner and style never offend good taste and it is written with the sure touch and the artistic restraint that are the results of refined perception and of the skill that is gained only by training and care.

The tale deals with a "treasure," a hoard of golden coin that is buried, indeed, but stays buried only a few hours, when it is up and out into the

world again, to change the course of destiny for many people and to achieve very different results from those that would have flowed from its yellow glow had it gone on its first mission of honest and beneficent intent. The reader first makes its acquaintance as it is being guarded by a Wells Fargo messenger on the Rocky Bar stage on the way to a mining town in the foothills above the San Joaquin Valley. There is a "hold-up" and the box of gold coin is carried away by two brawny highwaymen to the tule marshes in the Valley, where they bury the money temporarily, expecting to take it away again a little later. But in the meantime a tramp comes along, tries to cross the end of the true marsh to save himself miles of walking and stumbles upon the cache. With cunning and resource and infinite care he carries it away, caches it under the floor of a cheap hotel in Sacramento, which, under one name, he visits every now and then to refill his purse, while under another name he lives a life of respectability, leisure, and enjoyment in San Francisco.

The threads of the story have close connection from the start. They spread apart, bend together, and finally in the climax of the action, which takes place in San Francisco during the great earthquake and fire, they twist together again. Pancha Lopez, winning success in the star part of an operetta in a San Francisco theater, is the daughter of the bandit, though for her he is only a wandering and unsuccessful miner. Mark Burrage, son of a small rancher near the marsh, has burst out of his surroundings and, studying law, is, reluctantly honest about his source and painfully awkward among his San Francisco friends because he cannot forget it, but an adored hero when he returns now and again to his beginnings. The tramp who finds the hoard and asks Burrage for a drink of water as he passes the ranch harks back in his history to Austrian wealth and position and pride, but a strain in his blood and the degenerating influences of a slow descent account for him convincingly. The two Alston sisters, heiresses of the wealth of a man who had been famous in the days of the Comstock Lode, are fresh and unique figures as daughters of luxury.

Miss Bonner's several novels cover a considerable variety of type, from the sincere and vivid realism of her "Emigrant Trail," which told a story so fine and true and carefully detailed of the journey by wagon across the continent in the days just before the gold rush to California that it deserves a place in the social history of the country, to her later tales of mystery, crime and its detection, such as "The Girl at Central" and "The Black Eagle Mystery." She has thus shown herself to possess a varied gift as a story-teller, and in this new novel she has endeavored, with commendable success, to combine realism with the stirring incidents and dramatic situations of the story of plot and action. Especially good in observation, rapid narrative and poignant description are the chapters which deal with the earthquake and what chanced through it to the chief characters of the story.

HEINE'S POEMS

Untermeyer, Louis. Poems of Heinrich Heine. Three hundred and twenty-five poems selected and translated. Pp.xi-288. New York: Henry Holt and Co. \$2 (gold) net. Postage, 12 cents.

It is, with all due emphasis, a rare treat to run through this collection of Heine's poems, done

into English by Mr. Untermeyer. The result of his labor is not merely passing good, it is surpassingly excellent. Mr. Untermeyer was peculiarly fitted for the task, for his work in English verse has made him thoroughly familiar with and apt in the use of the necessary medium of expression, and, furthermore, his knowledge of German—as is evident from the beginning and becomes more so as one studies his translations—is intimate and fundamentally sound. It would not do for the average translator to attempt Heine. Where he might succeed with Goethe, with Heine he would fail miserably. Not only are there puns and foibles of meaning in Heine's works that would escape any but the ever-alert and watchful eye, but his very thought is at times so subtle and evasive that one could almost suspect him of deliberately laying footfalls for the unwary translator and then laughing sardonically at his embarrassment. But Mr. Untermeyer has not let himself be baffled. His greatest attainment, and one that would atone for many shortcomings, did they exist, is that he has caught the spirit of Heine—that elusive, ever-changing, ever-fascinating will-o'-the-wisp. It would be strange, indeed, if each of the three hundred and more poems Mr. Untermeyer has selected were rendered equally well, but with only one or two exceptions the spirit of Heine is there in all of them. As one of the exceptions I would mention that poem which is so typical of Heine's temperament, "Lieb, Liebchen, leg's Handchen auf's Herze mein," in the rendering of which into English meter Mr. Untermeyer is, for him, heavy and awkward—the English version has lost the Heinean note.

But it is ungracious to point out the unfortunate and infrequent exceptions when the rest of the work is so worthy of praise. In the very first poem there is a stanza (the third) which shows Mr. Untermeyer's talent at its best. The stanza in the original:

Sie singt von Lieb und Liebesweh.
Von Thränen und von Lachen,
Sie jubelt so traurig, sie schuchzelt so froh,
Vergessene Traume erwachen.

And Englished:
Of love and all the pains of love
She sang; of tears and laughter—
So sad her mirth, so sweet her sobs

That dead dreams followed after.

The third line in particular is masterly—nothing less. Only the last line is free, but not too much so to spoil the perfection of the whole stanza.

The "Book of Songs" contains the most complete selection, and Mr. Untermeyer, in choosing, has omitted no characteristic phase of Heine's changing moods. Heine's later poems, dating from 1828-1855, and more particularly those written after his removal to Paris in 1831, are not so well represented. Of the several hundred poems in the Romancer's collection only some twenty have been translated. The

emphasis is quite properly laid upon the important "Book of Songs."

Mr. Untermeyer has prefaced his translation with several pages of critical discussion of the technique and difficulties of translating Heine, and with comment upon Heine the man, Heine the Jew, and Heine the poet, in which he shows rare discernment and understanding of Heine's character and qualities. In conclusion, he writes: "It is only in the hope of bringing the English reader close to the source that these translations have been prepared. They furnish the key to the paradox of Heine; they are the words, if not the music, to some of his immortal opera."—Literary Digest.

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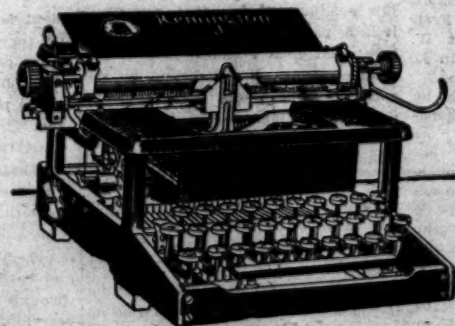
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SPORTS



Latest News of Athletic World



GOSSIP

MR. TOUSSAINT WINS
SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeats Mr. Elmore in Finals
In Three Straight Sets,
6-3, 7-5, 6-4

Playing a keen, heady game, Mr. H. Toussaint yesterday defeated Mr. J. B. Elmore in three straight sets and won the singles championship, in the finals of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association tournament. The match was played on the Recreation Club courts.

The scores were 6-3, 7-5 and 6-4, but the match was even closer than the scores indicate. With the exception of the first set, which went rather easily to Mr. Toussaint, the result was in doubt until almost the last stroke. The second set particularly seemed to be Mr. Elmore's, with the score 5-3 in his favor, when Mr. Toussaint came up with a brilliant spurt and won the next four games.

In the third set Mr. Toussaint won the first two games but Mr. Elmore took the next two. Mr. Toussaint won the two following and then it was Mr. Elmore's turn to even matters up, winning the fifth and sixth games by some steady, hard smashing, making the set 4 all.

The next two games were among the hardest played of the match. The first was won by Mr. Toussaint after it had gone to deuce. The next—and last—began as if it meant extra games for the set. Mr. Elmore, serving, quickly made it 40-love. And then Mr. Toussaint by some of the best playing of the afternoon got the next five points, winning the game, set, match and championship.

Mr. Toussaint won because he played clearly the better tennis. He covered the courts better, placed his returns better and was more effective in volleys. If Mr. Elmore excelled in anything, it was in his service, which was more sure.

Portuguese Co. Rifle Meeting

The annual rifle meeting of the Portuguese Co., S.V.C., was brought to a conclusion on Sunday afternoon. The weather conditions during the whole of the meeting were excellent, with a somewhat tricky tidal wind blowing at times. However, the scores on the whole were very good.

Capt. A. M. Diniz is to be congratulated on winning the Grand Aggregate with the fine score of 245 points. Corporal E. Leitao was second, with 233 points.

Corporal A. F. Diniz was officer-in-charge at the Rifle Range and it was mainly due to his hard work that the meeting was such a success.

The conditions were as follows:—

Class handicap: A—nil.
B—plus 10% on individual actual scores.
C—plus 20% on individual actual scores.
D—plus 30% on individual actual scores.

Accumulating handicap (not including Ladies' Prize):

1st Prize less 3 points.
2nd Prize less 2 points.
3rd Prize less 1 point.

The final scores were as follows:—

Premio "Nolascio"—Practises Nos. 2 and 3

1st—Capt. A. M. Diniz Class B 38 + 2.80 = 20.80

2nd—2nd Sergt. Lino Costa " A 28

3rd—Pte. Alberto Simoes " D 21 + 6.30 = 27.30

Premio "ex-Club Uniao"—Practises Nos. 3 and 7

1st—Sgt. Francisco Diniz Class C 31 + 6.30 = 37.30

2nd—Pte. Francisco Guedes " C 29 + 5.80 = 34.80

3rd—Pte. Jose d'Almeida " B 30 + 3.00 = 33

Premio "Bochovo"—Skrirmishing from 600 to 200 yards.

1st—Pte. Ruiy Souza Class C 32 + 6.40 = 25.40

2nd—Pte. Bonnie Pintos " D 27 + 8.10 = 35.10

3rd—Pte. Ant. Gomes " C 27 + 5.40 = 32.40

Premio "Officiais"—Practises Nos. 5 and 8

1st—Pte. L. Almeida Class C 28 + 5.60 = 33.60

2nd—Lieut. D. M. Gutierrez " A 29

3rd—Pte. Jose Diniz " A 29

Premio "Rudy"—Practises 400 and 500 yards Bisley.

1st—Corp. A. F. Diniz, Jr. Class B 35 + 3.50 = 38.50

2nd—Pte. Fred. Gutierrez " C 31 + 6.20 = 37.20

3rd—Pte. Alberto Simoes " D 26 + 7.80 = 33.80—1 = 32.80

Premio "Wayfoong"—Practises No. 6 and Bisley 300 yards.

1st—Capt. A. M. Diniz Class B 37 + 5.70 = 42.70—3 = 37.7

2nd—Pte. Ruiy Souza " C 29 + 5.80 = 34.80—3 = 31.80

3rd—Corp. Eduardo Leitao " A 29

Premio "R.A.B."—Bisley 400 and 600 yards.

1st—Pte. L. Almeida Class B 36 + 3.60 = 39.60

2nd—Lieut. Y. Remedios " C 33 + 5.60 = 38.60

3rd—Corp. Eduardo Leitao " A 39—1 = 38

Premio "Pandemonium"—Bisley 400 and 500 yards.

1st—Q.M. Sergt. C. Maher Class B 38 + 3.80 = 41.80—3 = 38.80

2nd—Pte. Fernando Carneiro " C 31 + 6.20 = 37.20

3rd—Pte. Jose Diniz " A 36—1 = 35

Premio "Senhoras"—Practises 2, 4 and 6.

1st—Corp. A. F. Diniz, Jr. Class B 41 + 4.10 = 45.10

2nd—Pte. Alberto Simoes " D 31 + 3.30 = 40.30

3rd—Capt. A. M. Diniz " B 36 + 3.60 = 39.60

4th—Lieut. E. Carneiro " C 33 + 5.60 = 38.60

5th—Pte. Jose Diniz " D 29 + 5.70 = 37.70

Grand Aggregate.

1st—Capt. A. M. Diniz 245 Points.

2nd—Corp. Eduardo Leitao 233

3rd—2nd Sergt. Lino Costa 214

4th—Corp. A. F. Diniz, Jr. 207

5th—Pte. Jose Pereira 204

6th—Pte. Jose Diniz 206

Premio de Consolacao.

1st—2nd Sergt. Manoel Leitao 196 Points.

2nd—Pte. Plomemo Cruz 184

3rd—Lieut. Ernesto Carneiro 177

4th—Pte. Luciano Lopes 174

5th—Color Sgt. H. Fernandes.....	173	"
6th—Pte. Arnaldo Silva.....	168	"
7th—Pte. Fortunato Luz.....	166	"
8th—2 nd Sergt. J. Canavatto.....	162	"
Premio "Davidson".....		
Won by No. 1 Section.....	Sergt. Manoel Leitao	
Premio "Verdant Villa".....		
Won by No. 2 Section.....	Sergt. Fernando Leitao	

Y.M.C.A. News Notes

Mr. D. Y. Lin, the forestry expert, has been declared the Chinese tennis champion of Shanghai as a result of a series of elimination games played recently on the Y.M.C.A. grounds.

Besides holding the title for a year, Mr. Lin receives a silver souvenir cup and has his name engraved on the Championship Cup of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Mr. Lin defeated Mr. Y. S. Day, the former St. John's athlete, in the final game.

The doubles championship was won by Mr. Lin and Mr. Day, who defeated Zee I-ming and Chun Wing-ching at the finals. The winners were given two silver shields.

A business men's class for physical education has been organized with an enrollment of 50 members. Exercises are held at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. To arouse interest among the members, they have been divided into two teams under the captaincy of Dr. H. C. Mei and Mr. Chen Sih-yu.

A handball tournament will be inaugurated next week.

The students of the day school are being examined physically in order to find out the best line of training that each boy is qualified to take up and to provide means for the removal of any deformity among the youngsters. The records of the entire school will be kept year after year.

Inter-Club Billiard
League Starts Nov. 5

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday
Evening; Slight Change
In Rules

The annual meeting of the Shanghai International Club Billiard League was held last evening at the Marine Engineers' Institute. Mr. W. S. Campbell, chairman, presided, and representatives of the various Clubs present included Messrs. Remedios, Macintosh, Langley, Goulbourn, Bush, and Phillips.

Eight clubs, the same number as last year, are entries for the season of 1917-1918. These clubs are the Marine Engineers' Institute, Powhatan, Lusitano, Police, Municipal, Thirty, Masonic and Customs. It was decided that play will begin for the League Shield on November 5 and continue through, with the exception of Christmas week, for the fourteen weeks of the competition. It was also decided that in this year's play, games will be of 300 instead of 250 points. There was considerable discussion on the point of adopting balls of uniform weight and size for the play, but it was eventually decided that it would be impracticable to adopt this rule for every match and the Club balls will be used.

Following the report of the Treasurer of a comfortable balance in hand it was proposed and carried that medals be bought for the players of



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the Lusitano Club, winners of the Shield last year, and these will be presented at the first meeting, to be held at the Lusitano Club, when there will also be the formal award of the Shield. Mr. R. Phillips was unanimously re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the League and Mr. Campbell spoke briefly of the success of the past season and the popularity of the game. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

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WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. Northern
ly gale on the Pechili Bay and
the Yellow Sea. Monsoon fresh-
ening in the South.

BIRTH

REMEDIOS: At the Victoria Nurs-
ing Home, on October 17, 1917, to
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Remedios, a
daughter.

15587.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 18, 1917

A German On German Iniquities

(From The New York Evening Post)

FOR rather more than three years
the world has waited to hear
the truth about Germany from Ger-
man lips. It seemed almost im-
possible that there should not be
one man with the courage to bear
witness against unexampled brutal-
ity, ruthlessness, and duplicity. Such
a man, apt for the salvation of the
Fatherland with truth-telling, has
at last been found in Dr. Harry
Stuerner, former correspondent of
the Koelnische Zeitung. Invalided
from the army, after fighting in
the Masurian Lake region, he was
sent by his newspaper, in 1915, to
Turkey, where he beheld the depths
to which Turkish bestiality could
descend, and took the measure of
German cowardice and cynicism,
which could add and abet the Ar-
menian massacres. Deeply moved
to indignation, he sent reports of
what he had seen back to Cologne,
reports which the Censor suppress-
ed, and for which he was dismissed
by his employers. When he still
persisted in outspoken condemna-
tion of the Government, he was re-
called to the colors, although de-
clared absolutely unfit for service.
How he finally managed to get to
Switzerland is not known. But
now, at the sacrifice of his whole
future, without hope of reward in
any direction, he publishes his
book, "Two War Years in Constan-
tinople," an indictment of Ger-
many as terrible and damning as
any brought against her by her
enemies.

He begins his testimony with his
service in the Masurian campaign,
when he met many officers who
had come from Belgium and who
frankly told the same stories of
German terrorism as those which
appeared in the Bryce report. Stu-
erner's immediate superior was most
proud in this type of reminiscences:
"When we wanted to make a re-
quisition or plunder a house, we
had a very simple form of proce-
dure: one of my men was ordered
to slip a Belgian gun through a
cellar window into the house in
question. Then we made a search
for hidden weapons; if we found
only one rifle, we were ordered to
confiscate everything, without pity,
and bring away the people."

One of the best-known German
correspondents, Paul Schneider, who,
says Stuerner, cynically tells the
truth in private, but publishes what
the Government prescribes, told
him that when he was in Belgium
he saw much worse things than
this. He assured Stuerner that
"there had been thousands of cases
of women and young girls of the
best Belgian and French families"
assaulted by German soldiers who
remained unpunished in most in-
stances.

Stuerner proceeds to tell of the
things he himself saw in Constan-
tinople, with his own eyes, as well
as what he was told by German eye-
witnesses. He beheld the commene-
ment, in Constantinople, of that
terrible via crucis upon which
thousands of reformed Armenian men,
women, and children were forced
to set out, and which, if fate were
kind, ended in death out on the

desolate plains of Asia Minor, or the
parched shores of the Euphrates.
For months he was daily witness of
troops of Armenians driven through
the streets of Pera for deportation
to the railway station. Each city
quarter had to deliver its quota of
victims. The men and boys went
on foot, the women, crowded in
street cars, every evening, down to
Galata. His wife, passing the police
station, on the main street of the
European quarter, one day, heard
the groans of an Armenian who, as
the policeman informed her, was
being tortured. Stuerner himself
did not witness what happened to
these unfortunates on their way to
destruction in the interior; nor did
he personally see what was done
in Anatolia and Armenia proper to
the Armenian peasants, but was
told by individual Germans, men of
humane instincts, who had been
horrified bystanders, that nothing
written about the Armenian mas-
sacres can possibly have been ex-
aggerated. It does not need the
corroboration of his fellow-country-
men, the German missionaries on
the spot, who have been equally
outspoken on this subject, to in-
duce belief in Stuerner's honesty.
His graphic and passionate account
of what he saw and heard of itself
compels belief.

Having established Turkish
"boundless" guilt in this Armenian
slaughter, the "most terrible mas-
sacre since Nero's day," he proceeds
to accuse Germany as the Pilate of
a whole race. "Consciencelessness,
cowardice, cynical levity" are some
of the terms with which he brands
his own official countrymen who de-
liberately washed their hands of the
blood of almost a million human
beings. "How do I come to make
such a terrible charge?" he asks.
"Because of the fact that—when
the Armenian Patriarch used to
come to our Ambassador with tears
in his eyes, begging for help—and
I witnessed this scene more than
once at our Embassy—no interest
was shown for anything but Ger-
man prestige, wounded vanity, but
never any compassion for the fate
of the Armenian people." The Ger-
mans, he says, had Turkey absolute-
ly in hand, and could have put an
end to the massacres at once, had
they earnestly desired. So much
for his indictment of official and
diplomatic Germany. He also makes
a much more fearful accusation
against individual officers, who were
more fiendish than the Turks them-
selves and assisted in the deporta-
tions at certain places in Asia Minor.
Unbelievable as it may seem, Ger-
man officers were found who, when
the Ottoman authorities had not the
heart to fire on women and children
taking refuge within doors, turned
their guns on the buildings and
engaged in "cynical artillery prac-
tice." Stuerner knows that the
German Embassy had received com-
plaints about a case of this kind,
which were forwarded to Berlin
without result.

This book by Dr. Stuerner, a
native German, of unquestioned
patriotism, who served faithfully at
the front till his health was shatter-
ed, a man of well-known honesty,
courage, and uprightness, is bound
to make a deep impression outside
of Germany as well as within her
boundaries. For such a publication
cannot be excluded by any amount
of vigilance. It will cross the bor-
der in the heads and hearts of
travellers returning from Switzer-
land, if in no other way. Mean-
while Dr. Stuerner himself must be
regarded as an ornament to the pro-
fession of journalism—a newspaper
man with the courage for truth.

Appeal for Gifts To
Flood Relief Fair

We have received through the
agency of Mr. C. P. Yin, B. A., Manag-
ing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking
and Shanghai-Hangchow Lines, the
following appeal in behalf of the Flood
Relief Fair being organized at Peking
by ex-Premier Hsu Shih-chang and
others:

The suffering caused by the flood
in Tientsin and the Metropolitan dis-
tricts is as sad as it is acute. Every-
where the roads team with hunger-
stricken people who have been
thrown into wretched conditions by
the sudden deluge. The tragedies
have stunned our senses and made
adequate description impossible.
Through various charitable persons
have successfully organized urgent
relief societies, and sent foodstuffs
to Tientsin for distribution, yet the
extent of the flood is constantly grow-
ing, and day after day, more people
are being made homeless.

In order to effect an immediate
relief for those who are facing im-
pending perils of privation and starva-
tion, we feel it an imperative duty
to send out as many appeals as the
exigencies demand. We believe that
every little bit will help effectively.
With this view in mind, we, the
undersigned, have organized the
Metropolitan Districts Flood Relief
Fair. The plan of the fair is to be
modelled according to the manage-
ment of the former Kiangsu-Anhui

Relief Association; it is to say,
articles of all descriptions will be
collected and used as prizes to be
drawn by holders of tickets of ad-
mission to the Fair.

The entire funds realized from
selling the admission tickets will be
used for the Flood Relief. The fair
will be held in the Central Park,
Peking, on the 27th, 28th and 29th
instant. The prizes will be drawn
in the presence of the public. We
do, hereby, earnestly beg of all pub-
lic spirited philanthropists to gener-
ously contribute their gifts, such as
curios, drawings, books, jewelry, em-
brodery, clothes, haberdashery, ani-
mals, plants, stationery supplies, art
works, etc., etc. In other words,
anything of value, be it old or new,
large or small, will be gratefully ac-
cepted as gifts.

We urgently request all donors to
send their gifts before the 22nd in-
stant to the following address:

The Metropolitan Districts Flood
Relief Fair, Police Department,
Peking.

Or, c/o V. C. Chang, Shanghai-
Nanking-Hangchow Railway, Shang-
hai.

An acknowledgment will be re-
turned upon the receipt of each
article, and after the drawing of
prizes, the names of the winners will
be reported to the donors, public
faith thereby being secured. In con-
clusion we beg to entrust this philan-
thropic movement to the kind atten-
tion of our fellowmen.

Promoters:

(Signed)

Hsu Shih-chang	N. K. Hua
Tsuan Chi-jui	Ian Chang-min
Wang See-cheng	Liu Kwang-hsing
Ying Chang	Fan Yuen-lien
Liang Chi-chiao	Wang Ta-hsieh
Tang Hua-lung	Chang Kwong-kan
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Wu Pin-hsiang	H. Y. Hu
C. S. Liu	H. L. Yen
C. C. Wang	T. S. Li
Yeh Kung-shai	

The Business Of Living
Is Not Earning A Living

By H. Addington Bruce

The business of living is not the
same thing as the business of earning
a living. Get that fact clearly in
your mind.

Don't confuse the two things, as
many people do. They are quite dis-
tinct, and it is no less important to
know how to live than it is to be able
to earn a living.

Indeed, unless a man knows how to
live the chances are all against his
being a real expert in the business of
earning a living.

And if he does nevertheless become
an expert in the latter business, his
ignorance of the former is certain to
shorten his earning ability. For it
will shorten his life itself.

What, then, are the principal things
a man needs to learn in order to be
come skilled in the business of living?
They are three in number.

He needs to learn how to adjust
himself smoothly to his physical en-
vironment.

He needs to learn how to gain con-
trol of his thoughts and his desires.

He needs to learn how to develop
capacity for smoothness in social inter-
course.

Ignorance of these three things is
responsible for nearly all the tragedies
in existence. When ignorance of
them does not cause outright tragedy,
it causes bitterness, unhappiness and
discontent. This is its inevitable con-
sequence, and a consequence, I am
tempted to add, that befalls the
majority of mankind.

The next time you are seated—or
standing—in a crowd, in a street car,
glance into the faces of the people
around you.

You will be surprised to find how
many of them have a dull and dead
or strained and anxious expression in
their eyes.

You will be startled at the evidence
of ill health apparent in the faces of
many—blotched or pinched features,
sallow or white complexion, etc.

It will disturb you to note that many
others have a cast of countenance
that suggests unmistakably that they
are in a state of chronic nervous
irritability.

All these are people who have failed
to make themselves adepts in the
business of living.

They have given little thought, or
no thought whatever, to the laws of
mental and physical hygiene.

They are slaves of toil or slaves of
miscellaneous pleasure. They think only
of amusing themselves or of making
money. They are drifting through
life with scarcely a glimmering of how
to live aright.

And their faces betray that they
are paying a heavy penalty.

Nothing the faces of these people,
ask yourself next, what it may be that
your own face reveals.

Mayhap your face will reveal to them,
as their faces to you, indications that
you, too, have not paid as much atten-
tion as you should to the business of
living.

It may reveal that you do not eat
enough, or that you eat too much. It
may suggest that you are in need of
more fresh air in home and working
place, of more exercise, of more sleep.

There may be signs in it that you
do not control your passions as you
should. Telltale lines may disclose
that you are in the thrall of worry.

On the evidence of your face—and
still more on the evidence of honest
self-analysis—judge whether you do or
do not know how to live.

If you decide that you do not know,
begin at once to learn.

German Government Anxious
To Foster Ire Against U. S.Officials Thought Enough Hatred On Munitions Question
To Terrorise Americans And Stop ShipmentsBy James W. Gerard
CHAPTER XXXVII

There was published in Berlin in
English a rather ridiculous paper
called the Continental Times, owned
by an Austrian Jewess who had
been married to an Englishman.
The Foreign Office after the out-
break of the war virtually took over
this sheet by buying monthly many
thousand copies. News colored hy-
sterically to favor the Central Em-
pire was printed in this paper,
which was headed "A Paper for
Americans," under the editorship of
an Englishman of decent family
named Stanhope, who, of course, in
consequence did not have to inhabit
the prison camp at Zehnleben.
Marten's friend was a contributor
to this newspaper, and scurrilous
articles attacking President Wilson
appeared. Finally, he wrote a lying
article for this paper, in which he
charged that Conger, of the As-
sociated Press, had learned of Sir
Roger Casement's proposed expedi-
tion; that Conger told me; that I
cabled the news to Washington to
the State Department, and that a
member of President Wilson's
Cabinet then gave the information
to the British Ambassador. Later,
in a wireless which the Foreign
Office permitted him to send
Senator O'Gorman, of New York, he
varied his lie, and charged that I
had sent the information direct to
England.

The Continental Times was dis-
tributed in the prison camps, and
after his article I said to Von Jagow:
"I have had enough of this nonsense,
which is supported by the Foreign
Office, and if articles of this nature
appear again, I shall make a public
statement that the prisoners of war
in Germany are subjected to a cruel
and unusual punishment by having
the lying Continental Times placed
in their hands, a paper which pur-
ports to be published for Ameri-
cans, but which is supported by the
Foreign Office, owned by an Aus-
trian and edited by a renegade Eng-
lishman."

German Psychology As I
The Continental Times business
again caused one to wonder at the
German psychology, which seems to
think that the best way to make
friends is to attack them. The author
of "The Gentle Art of Making En-
emies" must have attended a German
school.

An Ambassador is supposed to be
protected; but not even when I filed
affidavits in the Foreign Office in 1916,
made by the ex-secretary of the
"League of Truth," and by a man who
was constantly with Marten and the
dentist, that Marten had threatened
to shoot me, did the Foreign Office
dare or wish to do anything against
this ridiculous league. These affi-
davits were corroborated by a respect-
able restaurant keeper in Berlin and
his assistants, who testified that
Marten with several ferocious looking
German officers had come to his res-
taurant "looking" for me. I never
took any precaution against these
lunatics, whom I new to be a bunch
of cowardly swindlers.

Marten and his friends were also
engaged in a propaganda against the
Jews.

The activities of Marten were caus-
ed by the fact that he made money
out of his propaganda, as numerous
fool Germans and traitorous Ameri-
cans contributed to his war chest,
and by the fact that his work was so
favorably received by the military that
this husky coward was excused from
all military service.

It seemed, too, as if the Govern-
ment was anxious to cultivate the
hate against America. Long before
any American ammunition was delivered
in any quantity to England and long
before any at all was delivered to
France, not only did the Govern-
ment influence newspapers and of-
ficial gazettes, but the official com-
muniqués alleged that quantities of
American ammunition were being
used on the west front.

The Government seemed to think
that if they could stir up enough
hate against America in Germany
this ammunition question the
Americans would become terrorised
and stop the shipments.

Celebrated Lusitania Disaster

The Government allowed medals
to be struck in honor of each little
general who conquered a town—
"Von Emmich, conqueror of Liege,"
etc.—a pernicious practice, as each
general and princeling wanted to
continue the war until he could get
his face on a medal—even if no
one bought it. But the climax was
reached when medals celebrating
the sinking of the Lusitania were
sold throughout Germany. Even if
the sinking of the Lusitania had
been justified only one who has lived

in Germany since the war can under-
stand the disgustingly bad taste
which can gloat over the death of
women and babies.

I can recall now only two writers
in all Germany who dared to say a
good word for America. One of
these, Regierungsrat Paul Krause,
son-in-law of Field Marshal von
der Goltz, wrote an article in Janu-
ary, 1917, in the Local Anzeiger,
pointing out the American side of
the question of this munition ship-
ment, and that bold and fearless
speaker and writer, Maximilian
Harden, dared to make a defense of
the American standpoint. The
principal article in one of the issues
of his paper, Die Zukunft, was head-
ed "If I Were Wilson." After some
copies had been sold the issue was
confiscated by the police, whether
at the instance of the military or the
instance of the Chancellor I do not
know. Every one had the impression
in Berlin that this confiscation was
by order of General von Kessel, the
War Governor of the Mark of
Brandenburg.

I met Harden before the war and
occasionally conversed with him
thereafter. Once in a while he gave
a lecture in the great hall of the
Philharmonic, always filling the hall
to overflowing. In his lectures,
which, of course, were carefully
passed on by the police, he said
nothing startling. His newspaper is a
weekly publication, a little book
about seven inches by four and a
half, but wielding an influence not at
all commensurate with its size.

The Liberal papers, like the largest
paper of Berlin, the Tageblatt, edited
by Theodore Wolf, while not violent-
ly against America, were not favor-
able. But the articles in the Con-
servative papers and even some of
the organs of the Catholic party in-
variably breathed hatred against
everything American.

In the Reichstag, America and
President Wilson were often attack-
ed and never defended. On May
30, 1916, in the course of a debate on
the censorship, Strassmann of the
National Liberal party and of the
branch of that party with conserva-
tive leanings violently opposed Pres-
ident Wilson and said that he was
not wanted as a peace-maker.

Government, newspapers and poli-
ticians all united in opposing Ameri-
ca.

All Hate For U. S. Now

I believe that today all the bitter-
ness of the hate formerly concen-
trated on England has now been con-
centrated on the United States. The
German-Americans are hated worse
than the native Americans. They
have deeply disappointed the Ger-
mans; first, because, although Ger-
man-Americans contributed enorm-
ously toward German war chari-
ties, the fact of this contribution was
not known to the recipients in Ger-
many. Money sent to the German
Red Cross from America was ac-
knowledged by the Red Cross, but no
publicity was given in Germany to
the fact that any of the money given
was from German-Americans. Sec-
ondly, because the German-Ameri-
cans did not go to Germany, as they
might have gone through neutral
countries with American passports,
and enter the German army, and
thirdly—the most bitter disappoint-
ment of all—the German-Americans
have not yet risked their property
and their necks, their children's
future and their own tranquility by
taking arms against the Government
of America in the interest of the
Hohenzollerns.

For years a clever propaganda had
been carried on in America to make
all Germans there feel that they
were Germans of one united nation,
to make those who had come from
Hesse and Bavaria or Saxony and
Wurttemberg forget that as late as
1866 these countries had been over-
run and conquered by Prussian mili-
tarism.

When Prince Henry, the Kaiser's
brother, visited America, he spent
most of his time with German-Ameri-
cans and German-American soci-
eties in order to assist this propa-
ganda.

Even in peace time the German-
American who returns to the village
in which he lived as a boy and who
walks down the village street, ex-
ploiting himself and his property,
does not help good relations between
the two countries. Envy is the
mother of hate, and the envied and
returned German-American receives
only a lip welcome in the village of
his ancestors.

Caricatures of Uncle Sam and of
President Wilson were published in
all German papers. A caricature re-
presenting our President releasing
the dove of peace with one hand
while he poured out munitions for
the allies with the other was the
least unpleasant.

Black-listed By Royalty

As I have said, from the tenth of

August, 1914, to the twenty-fifth of
September, 1915, the Emperor con-
tinually refused to receive me on the
ground that he would not receive the
ambassador of a country which fur-
nished munitions to the enemies of
Germany, and we were thoroughly
black-listed by all the German roy-
alties. I did not see one, however
humble, after the outbreak of the
war, with the exception of Prince
Max of Baden, who had to do with
prisoners of war in Germany and in
other countries. On one occasion I
sent one of my secretaries to the
palace of Princess August Wilhelm,
wife of one of the Kaiser's sons, with
a contribution of money for her hos-
pital she having announced that she
would personally receive contribu-
tions on that day. She took the
money from the secretary, and spoke
bitterly against America on account
of the shipment of arms.

Even some boxes of cigarettes we
sent another royalty at the front at
Christmas time, 1914, were not ac-
knowledgeed.

Doctor Jacoby, who was the corres-
pondent in Berlin of Musical America,
and who remained there until about
the twenty-sixth of April, 1917, was
called to the kommandantur about
the sixteenth of April, 1917, and sub-
jected to a cross-examination. Dur-

ing this cross-examination he was
asked if he knew about the League of
Truth, and why he did not join that
organization. Whether as a result of his
non-joining, I do not know, but during
the remainder of his stay in Berlin he
was compelled to report twice a day
to the police, and was not allowed to
leave his house after 8 o'clock in the
evening. The question, however, put
to him shows the direct interest that
the German authorities took in the
existence of this malodorous organi-
sation.

It appears that in some of the cir-
culars issued by the League of Truth
I was accused of giving American
passports to Englishmen in order to
enable them to leave the country.

After I left Germany there was an
interpellation in the Reichstag about
this, and Zimmermann was asked
about the charge, which, he said, he
had investigated and found untrue.

In another chapter I have spoken
of the subject of the selling of arms
and supplies by America to the
allies. No German ever forgets this.
The question of legality or treaties
never enters his mind. He only
knows that American supplies and
munitions killed his brother, son or
father. It is a hate we must meet
for long years.

(To Be Continued)

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must
have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will
produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from
which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed
or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and
morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists
are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at
all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition
of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces
sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions
and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are
disgusting, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Sooth-
ing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given
to your children without your or your physician know of what it is
composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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Physicians Recommend Castoria.
"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for
common ailments of children with good
results."
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Buffalo, N. Y.
"As the father of thirteen children I
certainly know something about your great
medicine and, aside from my own family
experience, I have, in my years of practice
found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy
in almost every case."
Wm. J. McCRANN, M. D.,
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"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the
treatment of children's ailments."
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"I object to what are called patent medicines,
where maker alone knows what stuff is put in
them, but I know the formula of your Castoria
and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it
to be a very useful, as well as harmless family
medicine."
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

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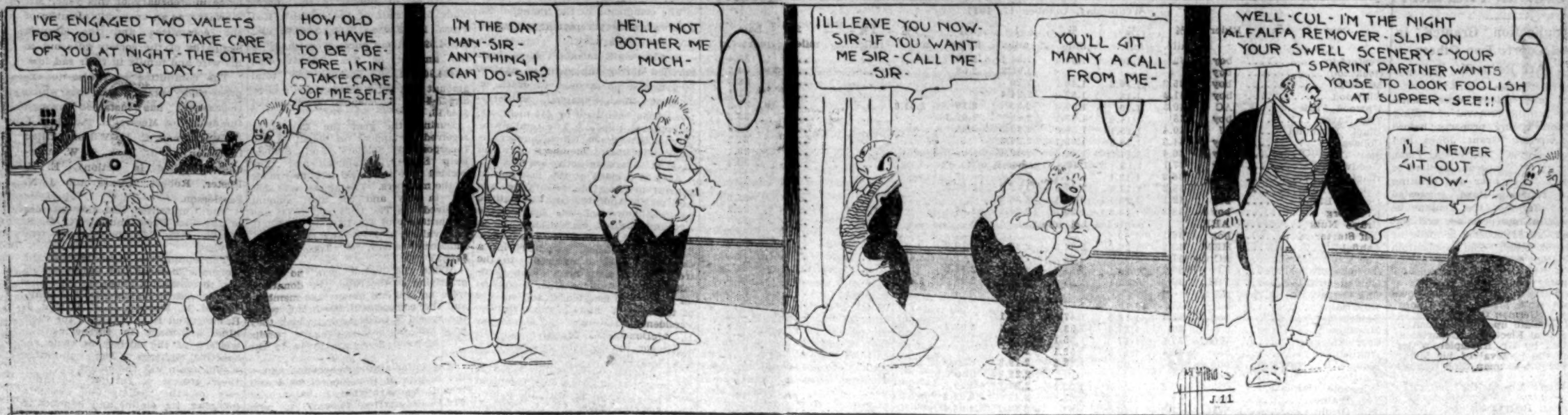
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Women Who Have Men At The Front May Wear Stars

(New York Sun)

Eleanor Gates, the novelist and playwright, has evolved a plan for honoring the mothers, wives and sisters of the men who are going out to fight for democracy.

Miss Gates, who in private life is Mrs. Frederick Moore and whose husband is one of the men now training at Plattsburg, talked enthusiastically of her plan at her home on Riverside Drive in the intervals of packing things to be sent to Plattsburg.

"It is a shame that we cannot tell the woman who is mourning for her sick poodle from the one who is pouring out her heart's blood for her country," she said. "I first thought of it on 'sunday' when I watched hundreds of red-eyed women turning homeward, their babies clinging to their skirts.

"For them there were no cheering thousands, no uniforms, no decorations, yet every one who stops to think must know that theirs is the greater sacrifice. Those who

stay at home have always the greater burden.

"For the soldier there is action; for the woman there is only the sacrifice and the long months of waiting, perhaps to be followed by a lifetime of loneliness and heart-break. Yet the majority of these women are making the sacrifice cheerfully, without question and without hope of reward or even recognition.

"Would it not be possible to give these women some distinguishing mark which they can wear during the period of the war? If every woman who has sent a member of her family away either as a soldier or as a Red Cross nurse could wear a brassard on her arm to show that she is an active patriot I believe that it would mean much to them.

"There might be a star for every member of the family given to the country's service. The woman with a son in the army or navy and a daughter serving as a nurse would have two stars on her sleeve band. If they were in foreign service a bar of some contrasting color would be added.

"Of course this would cost something, but the expense would be small in comparison with the satisfaction it would afford to these women. The brassards could be given out to the men as fast as they were accepted for service, one for each member of a man's family. The children could wear them when they went to school.

"I believe that aside from the fact that we owe this to the women who are serving their country as truly as if they went out with guns to fight, the plan would have a wonderful effect on recruiting. This would be only human. Every person, man or woman, likes to feel that his work and his sacrifices are at least recognized. I believe that every woman would be proud to wear the band on her sleeve.

"It is time that some tribute was paid to the women who give more than life. I have often heard my father tell the story of Gen. Custer. Custer was the American Gordon. He is a national hero. There are statues erected to Gen. Custer; but Elizabeth Custer, his wife, is an infinitely greater figure.

"My father saw Custer and his little band ride out of Fort Lincoln, Dakota, and he saw Elizabeth Custer, only a bride at the time, stand with the others who watched

him go. He tells the dramatic story of how, looking up to the sky, they all saw the miracle of the mirage there, reflecting men and horses, guns and wagons, and how they felt the solemnity and portent of the moment.

"There are no statues to Elizabeth Custer, who gave her young husband to her country. The Government provided for her financially. Gen. Custer's sacrifice lasted a few days; her sacrifice lasted through the long years of a long life, yet she made it bravely.

"Thousands of women are making the same sacrifice today. These women would not have their men stay at home if they could. They want their men to go, and they are sending them away with smiling lips. Their service should be recognized by something besides a pension. Money cannot buy the splendid spirit of patriotism that the women of America are showing.

"I wish that a number of prominent women would take up the idea of the soldiers' family brassard and see that it is carried out as an official act, so that not one of these splendid women shall pass unnoticed on the street.

Miss Gates, while willing to talk about her idea and anxious that it should have publicity, suggested that some more important women should be got to put it before the public.

"The idea is not just to give publicity to an idea, but to find some one who is powerful enough to see that it is carried through," she said. "I think this would be a splendid task for the Women's League of National Defense."

Miss Gates also thinks that we should have an army of women in nurses' uniforms.

"There should be as many women in Red Cross nurses' uniforms as there are men in khaki, and they should receive the same respect," she said. "These women should enlist now and should be given a uniform at once."

"The psychological effect of wearing the insignia of one's calling is wonderful. I was with some girls in Red Cross uniform working at a war relief benefit a few days ago. Some men with the Belgian Commission passed and saluted them. From that moment they worked ten times as hard. This is not vanity. It is the natural desire of all humans to have their efforts at least recognized."

It was pointed out to Miss Gates that the raw recruit is paid immediately upon entering the service of Uncle Sam. It may not be near his civilian income, but at least he is clothed, sheltered and fed from the

moment he enlists. There is no provision of this kind for women who want to become nurses.

"There are enough women of independent income," she said, "women who have never done anything useful in their lives. Let these women enlist. We must not discount the importance of the financial help that has been given by hundreds of women of great wealth, but we need personal service as well. There are thousands of women, not rich as we count wealth, but with sufficient income to enable them to give all of their time."

Miss Gates' idea of the brassard to be worn by the members of soldiers' families is a blue band with white stars and a red bar to denote foreign service. When one of the men represented by the star is killed in the service Miss Gates would have the white star turned to gold.

She was asked what she thought of the pacifist women who say that had women had votes the war would never have come to us.

"They are mistaken," she said. "The women of America are with this war, not because we love war, but because we are fighting for the principles which our ancestors established here. We are fighting for liberty and freedom and for the right to an honorable peace. This is a holy war."

GERMANY LACKS HUSBANDS

Women Offer Special Inducements To Attract Possible Mates

The matrimonial situation in Germany is becoming very serious, according to reports that sift through neutral countries. Available men for husbands are becoming so scarce that women are offering special inducements to attract possible sweethearts. Advertisements of this character are numerous in the newspapers and matrimonial agencies that promise to supply husbands are doing a flourishing business. Invalid soldiers are in particular demand.

One of the characteristic advertisements is taken from the Breslau Volksrecht:

I am 22, not bad looking. I have fourteen fowls at my farm, one pony, six pigs, four cows, two hams and some sausages now in process of curing, a blind mother who knows how to weave and spin, a small vineyard, twenty-five cherry trees, fourteen apple trees, ten plum trees, a quantity of homespun house linen, and three casks of good wine in my cellar. I have, besides, a piano and a flute.

Injured soldiers who are able to work in the field or attend to the cattle and poultry are invited to send in their application if they feel inclined to marry.

No objection to separation if, after six months' of married life, incompatibility of character should manifest itself on either side.

Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

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24, Nanking Road

PORTUGAL GIVES UP SHIPS

London, August 22.—Commander Monteiro of the Portuguese navy has been sent to London as the representative of the Portuguese Government to arrange details connected with the working of the former German ships which have been placed at the disposal of Great Britain for use in either merchant or war traffic.

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Kamo Maru Oct. 20
From San Francisco
Venezuela Oct. 21
From Tacoma
Chicago Maru Nov. 1
From Seattle
Tokiwa Maru Nov. 21

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Iyo Maru Sept. 24
For Liverpool
Hitachi Maru Sept. 5
Kilato Maru Oct. 14
For New York
Suruga Aug. 19
Tokyo Maru Aug. 19
For San Francisco, etc.
Colombia Oct. 13
Ecuador Sept. 17
Korea Maru Oct. 8
Oranje Sept. 18
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru Oct. 1
Mexico Maru Sept. 20
For Seattle
Inaba Maru Oct. 13
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar Sept. 17
Hazel Dollar Sept. 1

"Timborite"
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Both Decorative and Preservative

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As a protective material, wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

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Del Monte

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

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We guarantee positively that in the preparation of our products, no adulterant of any kind is used.

PURITY
In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and Drugs Act, Serial Number 6623.

FLAVOR
Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the house-keeper two and more days old.

CLEANLINESS
Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

WHOLESALENESSE
In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilized, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.

ECONOMY
Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

CONVENIENCE
Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

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REQUEST FOR UNSEALING
OF GERMAN PROPERTYOne Application Granted In
Mixed Court; Two Others
Are Refused

Several applications were made yesterday for the removal of sealing orders from enemy property before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan. Mr. W. A. Platt, representing Mr. Hardoon, landlord of the German newspaper and printing office on Nanjing Road, suggested that the effects of the Germans be moved out of the premises and put into court until decision is made as to their disposal. The application was granted upon counsel's undertaking that he will be responsible for the property on the premises.

Orders were given for the removal of certain seals placed on the inner door of the German Consulate by the Dutch Consulate upon application by the Municipal Electricity Department. Application by Mr. Krepmer, a German, for the removal of his billiard table from the German Club was also granted.

The Court denied the application for the removal of certain funds of the German Red Cross Society from the German Post Office. The assessor intimated that the applicant must get a letter from the Chinese authorities stating their approval as to the property in question is not personal. Another application for the removal of certain articles from the German Bank was also rejected.

Tuchun Puts Nanking
Under Martial Law

(From the Chinese Press)

Special martial law has been declared by Tuchun Li Shun at Nanking in view of many startling rumors in that city. Reports have been received at the Tuchun's yamen from various sources that a certain Kuomintang agent named Liu Tah-chen has established an organization in the Kiangsu capital. To avoid misunderstanding between the President and the Cabinet Ministers, a movement has been inaugurated whereby the executives will meet daily for dinner at the Presidential Palace. The first gathering was held Tuesday.

Seven Japanese engineers delegated by the Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs arrived at Tientsin Tuesday for assisting in the improvement of the flood situation there. Two Japanese engineer corps formerly stationed in Manchuria started their work on pumping out the water Tuesday, having arrived there on the previous day. The weather is getting piercingly cold and it is feared that the water will be frozen before entirely pumped into the sea.

The Red Cross Society at Hankow has decided to send an ambulance corps to Pusan. It is formed of 40 nurses and several doctors. Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan has contributed \$2,000 for the cause.

Court Asked to Name
Counsel for KremleaAustrian Charged With Murder
Won't Choose Anybody
But Dr. Fischer

Mr. K. E. Newman, prosecuting in the case of the Austrian Kremlea, charged with murder, made application in the Mixed Court before Assessor Grant Jones for the appointment of counsel for the accused, who is to be tried Friday. He stated that he could not very well go on with the case unless a lawyer is retained to defend Kremlea. The accused has been given the privilege of choosing any lawyer he wishes, but as he would accept no-one but Dr. Fischer, the Austrian lawyer who is no longer allowed to practice in the Mixed Court, he is still without counsel. The assessor suggested that Mr. Newman write him a letter on the matter and he would forward it to the Consular Body with a recommendation that action be taken to have Kremlea defended.

Neikiang Abandoned
To Yunnanese Force

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press. Peking, October 17.—Reports from Szechuen state that the Yunnanese with three regiments commenced an attack against Neikiang on the 13th. The town was garrisoned by one regiment of Szechuenese troops, who offered a stubborn resistance for two days but were finally forced to abandon the town.

Simultaneously the Yunnanese attacked Yungwei and Tschow, where engagements are in progress.

The Yunnanese are massing troops at Tschow, where they have established their headquarters. It is estimated that they have three divisions of troops in Szechuen while further reinforcements are on the way.

SINO-GREEK TREATY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press. Peking, October 17.—M. Leckos, the commercial representative of the Greek Government who is visiting China and Japan to study trade conditions, left for Chefoo today. Thence he goes to Dairen and Japan. It is understood that arrangements have been made for the negotiation of a Sino-Greek treaty of friendship while later a commercial treaty will be made. On the conclusion of the latter the Greek Government appoints a representative in Peking.

Shanghai Races--Autumn Training

Wednesday, October 17, 1917										
Pony	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	1 3/4 miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Fosferado	boy	39	1.20	1.58.4	2.34.1	3.07				34.4
Cockatoo	boy	35.3	1.10.3	1.48.2	2.23.8	2.58				(s) 34.2
Malcolm	boy	41.3	1.18	1.53.3	2.24.4					31.3
Elkwood	boy	40.3	1.10	1.57.8	2.33.4	3.10	3.41.2			(s) 31.2
Uppwood Park	AC	38	1.11.4	1.45.1	2.19	2.52.3				33.3
The Raven	boy	38	1.09.1	1.56.2	2.32.2	3.08				34.3
Black Diamond	JJ	40.4	1.18.3	1.53.1	2.24.3					31.2
Cohasset	boy	41.3	1.11.2	1.46.3	2.19.4					33.1
Star	boy	37.1	1.13	1.43.4	(last 1/4 of 1)					30.4
Goodwood	boy	36.2	1.12.1	1.47.4	2.18.4					31.2
Blackford	boy	38.3	1.14.1	1.47.4	2.22.3	2.57.3				31
Peking Chief	boy	42.1	1.23.1	2.01.1	2.36.4					35.3
Double Blank	boy	38.2	1.14.2	1.50	2.24.2	2.57				32.3
Kronborg	boy	38.2	1.14.2	1.50	2.24.2	2.57				32.3
Grape Nuts	AER	36.1	1.09.4	1.44	2.18.4					32.3
Self Starter	boy	42.2	1.26.2	2.04.3	2.39.4	3.13.2				(s) 33.3
Ashfield	HEM	41.3	1.20	1.59	2.34.2	3.09.1	3.42.4			31.2
The Card	AC	37.2	1.15.1	1.51.2	2.27	2.58.3				31.2
Springfield	JJ	36.2	1.09.1	1.54	2.32.2	3.05.2	3.40.2			31.4
Golden Oriole	WH	36.2	1.09.1	1.54	2.32.2	3.05.2	3.40.2			31.4
The Capercailzie	HEA	40	1.19	1.57	2.33	3.05				32
Royalsand	boy	37.3	1.13.2	1.47.2	2.20.1					32.4
Zulder Zee	boy	39	1.17.4	1.53.4	2.29.4	3.03.2				33.3
Messines	WGC	37.1	1.17	1.56.1	2.30.2	3.02				31.3
Carrickfergus	boy	40.4	1.17.3	1.52.1	2.25					32.4
Anglodane	boy	36	1.09	1.43.3	2.19.3	Shoes off				32.4
Mottled	boy	37.3	1.15.3	1.52.1	2.27.2	2.59.3				32.1
Winsome Dahlia	CRE	43	1.25.2	2.08.1	2.43	3.21.2	3.54.4			32.2
The Trainer	AC	41.2	1.23.1	2.01	2.34.2	3.06.4				32.2
The Oriole	WH	37	1.14.2	1.47.1	2.21.2	2.56.4				32.2
The Chaffinch	GG	37	1.16	1.51	2.24.4	2.58.3				32.2
Beau Brummel	boy	36.8	1.12	1.44	2.18.3					32.2
Russian Chief	CRB	38.3	1.15	1.50.4	2.24.2					32.2
Dunmore	boy	35.3	1.09.3	1.42.3	2.15					32.2
Star of Doon	JJ	37.3	1.13.4	1.50	2.25	2.58.3				32.2
Gladator	RMD	37.1	1.08	1.42.1						34.1
Shirley	boy	39.2	1.16.3	1.50.3	2.25.4					34.3
Bernina	boy	37.1	1.10.4	1.44.4	2.18.2					32.3
Goldsand	WGC	37.2	1.13	1.47.4	2.22.2	3.02.3				40.1
Desertland	boy	37.2	1.13	1.47.4	2.22.2	3.02.3				40.1
Silverland	boy	40	1.23.3	2.04.3	2.40.4	3.14	(late Bunyip)			31.1
Advance Dahlia	WH	37	1.14.2	1.47.2	2.20		(last mile of 1 1/4)			32.3
Attraction Dahlia	boy	37	1.16	1.50	2.25					32
Bullfinch	CRB	39	1.15.3	1.52.4	2.24.4					32
Goldfinch	JJ	38.4	1.18.2	1.53.3	2.34.3	3.08.1				32.3
Lights Out	EM	39	1.09	1.42	2.15					34
Standard Dahlia	WH	39	1.09	1.42	2.15					33
Russian Bay	boy	43.2	1.24	2.02	2.34.4		(last mile)			(s) 32.4
Hawthorn	boy	38.4	1.18.2	1.53.3	2.34.3	3.08.1	(last mile)			(s) 32.4
Sandy	WH	39	1.09	1.42	2.15		(late Aycoose but still a griffin)			32
Beaconlight	EM	39	1.09	1.42	2.15					32
The Starling	WH	39	1.09	1.42	2.15					32
Brown Mouse	boy	43.2	1.24	2.02	2.34.4					(s) 32.4
Northland	boy	38.4	1.18.2	1.53.3	2.34.3	3.08.1				(s) 32.4
Streatham	CRB	39	1.15.3	1.52.4	2.24.4					32
Aristocrat	boy	37.3	1.10.4	1.44.4	2.18.2					32.3
Golden Horn	boy	39.1	1.16.3	1.50.3	2.25.4					32.4
Biplane	JJ	39.1	1.16.3	1.50.3	2.25.4					32.3
Ten Cents	RMD	36.2	1.08.3	1.42.4	2.16.2					33.2
Wynona	WH	39	1.09	1.42	2.15					33.2
Grey Goose	boy	34.2	1.08.2	1.41	2.18					36
The Skinner	boy	40	1.16.3	1.52.3	2.28.4	3.04.4				35.1
Fimlloo	boy	40	1.16.3	1.52.3	2.28.4	3.04.4				35.1
Peckham	boy	40	1.16.3	1.52.3	2.28.4	3.04.4				35.1

(S)—Sand. All the others Grass Course

WATER MONOPOLY ISSUE
BEFORE COUNCIL AGAINWaterworks Co. Lodges Formal
Protest Against French
Mains In Siccawei

The question of whether the Waterworks Company has a monopoly on the water rights comes up again in correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette this week. Letters between the Company and the Council were exchanged regarding the French Council's request for a permit to lay water mains in the Siccawei Road.

Mr. A. P. Wood, secretary and engineer-in-chief of the Company, writes to the Council, in part: "I am to emphasize that the Company has never claimed the exclusive right to supply water to properties within the French Concession, but that it does claim the exclusive right to lay mains in roads within the area of the Council's administrative authority for the supply of water to any properties."

Mr. Wood goes on to point out that when his company's mains were laid in the Siccawei Road, the French Concession did not extend so far. His company does not desire a strict enforcement of its rights in the instance of the French Council's request, and he states that the simplest solution might be an agreement to leave the question of monopoly for future determination, but that the existence of certain contracts with consumers makes such an agreement impossible. The Company therefore gives notice of formal protest against issue of the permit.

In reply Mr. N. O. Liddell, acting secretary of the Municipal Council, writes, in part:

As to your claim to "the exclusive right to lay mains in roads within the area of the Council's administrative authority for the supply of water to any properties," it may be observed that the agreement of 1905 does not contain any provision upon which any claim to an exclusive right to lay mains can be based. Even if it could be contended that any monopoly is conferred by such agreement it surely could not be a monopoly to lay mains but to supply water, and since any such monopoly could not extend to an area which is not within the Council's administrative authority it certainly cannot extend to debar the laying of mains, even in the Council's roads, if with the Council's permission, for the supply of water within such area.

Company obligations to supply water in the French Concession must end, the Council holds, as soon as the French Council requests.

Indo-China Navigation
Shares Jump Up to 25

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 15.—The feature of the Stock Exchange today was a sharp rise in Indo-China Navigation Company's Deferred Shares to 25, owing to rumors that working arrangements have been made with the P. and O. Company.

DANCER IS EXECUTED
IN PARIS AS A SPYWoman Arrested in July On
Espionage Charge Is
Put To Death

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, October 15.—Marguerite Golle, a dancer, who was arrested on July 28, for espionage, has been executed.

HO FOOK ON COUNCIL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press. Hongkong, October 17.—Mr. Ho Fook has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, whose term of office has expired.

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St. Andrew's Society

The committee of the Shanghai St. Andrew's Society report as follows on the past year's work:

Seventy-eight members have been enrolled during the year, as against 66 removed on account of death, or departure from Shanghai. Subscriptions have been paid by 444 members, leaving 148 unpaid. The total membership is now 130, which number includes 131 absent members, of whom at least 65 are on active service.

As was decided at the last annual general meeting, no celebration was held on St. Andrew's Day. A matinee concert, however, was held in the Lyceum Theatre, on February 24, in aid of the Sallors' and Soldiers' Orphans' Fund and resulted in a cheque for \$800 being sent to the treasurer of that fund. The Committee wish to extend their thanks to all those who assisted to the success of the concert and particularly the President and Messrs. H. G. Dowie, D. McDonald, C. M. Bain and D. McGregor, for the very valuable work put in by them.

The annual bursaries, as voted at the last meeting, were duly completed for on May 6 and 12, with the following results:—Thos. C. G. Pearson, Shanghai Public School for Boys, \$100; Angus Ferguson, Shanghai Public School for Boys, \$60; William M. MacLennan, Shanghai Public School for Boys, \$40. There were 12 candidates, representing 7 different schools.

The committee would take this opportunity of conveying their heartfelt thanks to Mr. R. G. Dowie, who again undertook the duties of examiner, and to Dr. Patrick for assisting in setting the papers. They would also thank the President, Mr. Gavin Wallace, who was good enough to present all competitors with books.

The total receipts for the year, which include \$18.21 transferred from the Charity Tael Account, amounted to \$2,119.34 and the total disbursements amounted to \$1,234.80. There is a credit balance of \$984.54.

The committee decided to invest \$1,200 of the balance standing at the credit of the Charity Reserve Fund in the China and Japan War Savings Association and the remaining balance, plus interest amounting to \$1,594.02, was transferred to General Account. The sterling account shows a balance of \$1,414.18, and interest on the war bonds for the year to June 1, 1917, amounting to £50, was trans-

ferred to general account during the year.

The total amount received up to August 31, in answer to the appeal made on behalf of the Scottish Red Cross Fund was £1,266.72 and \$5,551.09. Remittances were made to the amount of £1,266.72 and \$5,551.09, making the total amount sent home through the society £2,947.44. A balance remains of \$146.13.

During the year the Committee received an appeal on behalf of the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, Edinburgh and they decided that an appeal might be made to the members. The appeal was sent out in May and the total amount received was £1,135 and \$1,275.15 (a remittance of £1,135 and \$1,275.15 (equivalent to £500) was sent home. Balances remain of £1,250 and \$472.35.

While the result was no doubt gratifying to the fund, the donations were not general among the members and the committee hope that, when the appeal is made again (which they hope will be next year), the results will be even more gratifying to the fund.

The entertainment account shows the results of the concert held and it will be seen that a balance of \$18.15 is carried forward to next year.

The committee have to express their deepest regret at the loss which

the society sustained through the death of its Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. B. Stewart, which sad event took place in February of this year. Mr. Stewart was an energetic member of the committee and the deepest sympathy of the society goes out to his wife and family in their sad loss.

The committee have also to express their regret at the loss which the society has sustained through the deaths of Messrs. H. P. Allan, J. B. Mackinnon, C. H. Wilson (killed in action), J. B. Jack, F. W. Alexander (killed in action), E. B. Foster, Robert Moores and J. N. Sanderson.

The Committee lost the services of the Vice-President, Mr. G. S. Mackie, who left Shanghai on war service.

The committee beg to thank Mr. Norman Thomson, for kindly auditing the society's accounts and also Messrs. Gavin Wallace, D. J. Finlayson, M. M. Murray, G. C. Wilson, J. Ramsay and P. L. Raeburn for their kind assistance in furthering the welfare of the society in their respective spheres. The committee would again ask the members to do their utmost to further the interests of the society and assist in bringing its claims and benefits to the notice of all Scotsmen arriving in Shanghai and also to obtain new members.

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'China's Future A Life And Death Matter To Japan'

Her Geographical Isolation Is The Keynote To All Japan's Policies, Says Richard Washburn Child

This is the first portion of an article on the Far East from Collier's Weekly by Mr. Richard Washburn Child. It will be concluded tomorrow.

The Japanese have sent a commission to the United States under the leadership of Viscount Ishii, formerly Ambassador to France and then Foreign Minister of Japan. This commission has not disclosed the complete purpose of its errand. Here in Japan the Japanese themselves are wondering.

The commission may plan to discuss with our Government matters in connection with the Allied cause; but it is not impossible, indeed, it is probable, that the commission will discuss the question of what shall be done about China.

Confused by the passionate partisan trade which has done so much to pervert American public opinion in regard to Japan's policy, or lack of policy, toward China, I went to China and Japan to spend many months gathering evidence and arriving at some definite conclusion as to the part the United States will be able to play, and with a high standard of international ethics and common sense will want to play, in the Far East.

Because the time is ripe for our country, as well as for Japan, to define a policy toward chaotic China; and because Japan, in formulating a policy to which by acts, change of position, and guarantees she can be induced to commit herself, may turn to the United States for cooperation; and because the United States now has an unequalled chance to correct her own feeble policy toward China and by good sense help Japan to a decision that will add to Japan's prestige as leader of Asiatic civilization and save her from militarism and the suspicion and hatred of other nations and rescue the Chinese people from exploitation by their own oily, deceptive "governing" class; and because public opinion in the United States is needed to stand back of our State Department—here is a report on the situation:

Geography Explains

Whatever meaning the future of China has for any other country, the future of China is a life-and-death matter to Japan alone. One of the leaders of Japan, who through official position and through his counsel will have as much effect upon Japan's policy as any man, said this to me:

"I wish I knew how any American could believe that we, if we desired, could deceive the world about our problems. Geography, and not avarice, passion, or machination, is the foundation of our policies. Every nation has a right to self-defense and to self-development. It is not necessary for you to take any word of mine. Study the necessities of Japan in relation to China. Put yourself in the position of the Japanese. What would you do if the territorial aggressions of Western nations on the Asiatic continent threatened your existence? You would resist them or compete with them in obtaining a strategic stronghold; you would have the choice of one thing or the other; there would be no other course open. What would you do if you were Japanese and had investments in China threatened by Chinese disorder? You would protect your investments. What would you do if you were driven by overcrowding and lack of resources to become an industrial, manufacturing nation and needed a market which was at your door? You would make the market as much as possible yours."

To deny the pre-eminence of Japan's interest in China either from the point of view of self-defense or of self-development, in which Japan may choose the short-sighted policy of militarism or the shrewder policy of capitalizing the advantages of her proximity, cheaper production, and understanding for a commercial expansion in China, is to deny that which is self-evident. No other nation has Japan's vital interest in China's future.

Look around in China and observe the presence of a universal recognition that the existence of China may mean life or death to Japan and her rising civilization.

"So you have been in China!" exclaimed the Cabinet minister, the member of the Diet, the banker, the business man, the artisan, the farmer to me. Then there would be a shaking of the head that meant that China is a hard nut to crack, so near, so unstable, so corrupt, so full of diseased and miserable human beings—like a Great Menace, always promising international quarrels, her officials always dissembling, deceiving, inviting sympathy, and skilled as no other guilty, unpatriotic class has ever been skilled in playing one foreign nation against another, trying to keep each apart so as to prolong the opportunity to exploit their own unfortunate mass of illiterate, brutalized countrymen. Republic and monarchy, monarchy and republic—a chameleon, ridiculous parasite, deceiving the world!

Look in China. I know it is all true because I looked in China first and I found that the boons and sentiment of friendship and loans and development and restraint from aggression that the United States wishes to deliver to the people of China is all taken in at the door by the parasitic government with its sweet smile and its humble apologies for unworthiness and its protestations which the sun in heaven is called upon to witness. But the official class absorbs it all. The people of China never get delivery.

It is not a pretty thought at a time when the world is fighting

against policies of territorial aggression upon the weak by the strong; but it is true that the only time when the Chinese have ever had delivery of any boon from outside was when some foreign nation established, willy-nilly, a sphere of control or a concession in violation of the integrity of China and set up an oasis of enlightenment, administration, justice, and order in that desert of exploited, inarticulate, unfortunates.

It is a pretty thought, however, that the same thing which has been done illegitimately by foreign nations can be done legitimately by them.

Are Japan's Motives Honest?

One of the things which make the matter of pre-eminence interest to Japan is the fact of the size of her permanent investment in the Far East. Japan estimates that investment to be \$200,000,000; Great Britain's is more than \$200,000,000; Russia's, \$170,000,000; France's, \$141,000,000; Germany's, \$42,000,000; Austria's, \$21,000,000; and that of the United States about \$14,000,000. Japan's estimate of her prospective investment is nearly \$250,000,000; Great Britain's, over \$400,000,000; Russia's, less than \$200,000,000; France's, \$320,000,000; and that of the United States less than \$100,000,000.

In 1914, before the war, the backbone of Japan's foreign export trade was based upon the consumption of her products by the Chinese race, and this must always and increasingly be the main source of a market for the products of the Japanese industrial growth. In 1915 the export and import trade of China was nearly \$450,000,000; about \$115,000,000 of this was in Japanese trade. The Chinese market, in its demand for cheap goods, its proximity, and its racial similarity, is peculiarly adapted to Japan's fitness to serve it.

"What happens to the Chinese boy-cotters of Japanese goods?" I asked in China.

"They break down because the Chinese need the things the Japanese have for sale," replied one of China's largest merchants.

"Why not buy from some one else?"

"Who else does make what the Chinese want and who else can make at a price at which the Chinese can buy?" was the answer.

If the pre-eminence of Japan's interest in China is still more evident as a matter of self-defense, I think it has puzzled all Japan's statesmen to whom I have talked that the world cannot see that Japan's small island empire, with its congested people, short of natural resources in food, clothing, and iron, would be forced into the position of a dependent, suppliant, third-rate power, with a complete loss of self-expression as a leader of Asiatic civilization, administration, and progress, if other foreign nations, by aggressions upon the integrity of China, established strategic superiority in Asia and from it commanded control. Fearing Russia on this account, Japan fought Russia. Fearing that Korean rottenness menaced native control of Korea, Japan took Korea. It is not clear that Korea (Chosen) has meant or will mean much to Japan. When I went through it I found a country still exhausted, overcrowded, with a lower standard of living established than has attracted or is likely to attract much Japanese emigration. But none can deny that the natives, except the class formerly enjoying the privileges of exploiting their fellows and now clamoring because deprived of the chance, are the beneficiaries of the system of justice, the schools, the agricultural developments, the roads, the reforestation, and the safety of daily life from disorders, which Japan—no matter what the motive, and in part at her own expense—has furnished. Japan took Korea first of all so that no other nation could. And any part of the coast of China, in a lesser degree than that of Korea, would be in the hands of any Western power a menace to Japan—not only to a wicked Japan seeking for her own account territorial footing in China, but to a Japan whose policy was based upon building up an industrialism and whose only ambition was to lead Asia in the commercial pursuits of peace.

The claim of Japan to self-defense and to peaceful development is not a claim that any but her jealous, avaricious, and sometimes insincere competitors who feel the sting of her efficiency, will wish to deny her.

But here is the rub. Are Japan's motives based on self-defense and the right of self-development? From the noisiest chorus of Far Eastern investigators arise the cries of "No! No!"

Now, in those crises there is some merit, and no one knows better that this is true than the Japanese—particularly those Japanese leaders who believe that Japan's future lies in her industrial development rather than in the extension of the strong German influence and militarism. The Japanese purpose and methods of dealing with the problem of China are criticised not only outside of Japan but also violently from within. That same Diet and that same ministry which I have seen in the last few weeks have been present when a number of extraordinary questions have been asked, answered, or dodged. Y. Ozaki, Japan's independent, intransigent, inquirer of the Foreign Minister and Premier what connection they have with a notorious Japanese intriguer who conducts his conspiracies in Peking while the Japanese Legation there is declaring a policy of non-interference. The newspapers of

Japan, the tide of whose combined editorial policy is so strongly against the Terauchi Ministry, contain almost every morning some example of criticism of Japanese behavior in China.

We hear that Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in Peking, has invited to dinner that illiterate old bandit soldier chieftain who is in Peking to restore, and within a few days does attempt to restore, the monarchy in China. We hear members in the Diet ask the Foreign Ministry whether it is supporting the dismissed Premier of China, Tuan Chi-jui, who represents the soldier power against the Parliament power of his country. We see in one of the prominent papers the trouble in China construed frankly as the "result of an unholy alliance between the bureaucrats of Tokio and those of Peking to beat down democracy in China."

"The Terauchi Ministry professes not to interfere in China," says Marquis Okuma, the former Premier. "But facts do not bear out that profession."

Those German Islands

It was under the Okuma Ministry, we remember, that the diplomats of Japan were caught with falsehood about the famous Twenty-one Demands which they were about to present to China, and which later proved to have brought a storm of criticism, suspicion, and distrust which put such a strain on the Japanese reputation that I have yet to meet a Japanese, official or non-official, who willingly mentions the Twenty-one Demands, or when they are mentioned takes pains to defend them.

It is no secret that the militarist group in Japan is chortling about the possession of the German islands in the Pacific. It was a Japanese of prominence who told me that the Dutch Parliament had passed, without any dissension, a large appropriation for the increase defense of the Dutch East Indies. The Japanese possession of which is quite frankly advised by writers in the Japanese periodicals. If anyone wishes to know that strong Japanese influences are at work creating the assumption that Japan will not give up, as she indicated, the German—and Chinese—sphere she took on the Shantung Peninsula when she conducted her operations against Tientsin, it is at Tokio and not in Peking, or in the anti-Japanese books (in which truth mingles insidiously with bitterness and the wrong impression) that one can uncover them. No one need doubt that the Japanese—like other nations—have made, or may try to make, secret agreements with the weak or crooked holders of titular power in Peking, who are so prone to make any kind of hay while any kind of sun shines. Who denies that the Japanese have made it uncomfortable for anyone who wishes to share the benefits of their Manchurian railway influence, and the proposed extension of their police-box system? Did not the aggressive military intriguers, breaking away from any control by the weaker premiership, furnish aid to China's former revolutionists—first here and then there? Does not even the stronghanded Terauchi feel himself obliged to recall the commander of Japanese troops in Tientsin while Chang Hsun has been playing horse with China, and is not the current rumor that the officer was indiscreet in meddling with China's internal affairs? Have not the Japanese slipped a garrison of troops into Hankow, the great future commercial center of China, and erected a wireless station which "drowns out" the Chinese and other services?

While Motono, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces a policy of non-interference in China, there exists near Shanghai, built with money taken from China for indemnities, a Japanese college called Tung Wen, attended by more than 200 Japanese youths selected in Japan. The institution has graduated nearly 2,000 Japanese, and it is called a commercial college. My attention having been directed to it by a Britisher in the secret service, who pointed out to me that it was in fact a school for Japanese political agents in China, I took a photographer and paid the school a visit. My appearance created something of a sensation. A thousand naive questions were asked me, most of which concerned the source of my interest and of my information about the school. I felt that I was stepping on to a hidden nest of eggs. Later, when I went to Japan, I went to the bureau of government which conducts commercial schools. Tung Wen was not on the list, they said; it must be under a different department! It is well known in China that Japanese can and do grow pig-tails, assume Chinese dress, and by pretending to come from a province where the dialect is different, pass for natives. "Oh, yes," said a police official in one of the foreign concessions. "We occasionally pick up one of them. And the only way one can tell their true nationality is by the callous place between the big and middle toes made by their formerly

wearing the geta, the Japanese foot-wear which jams a split stocking and a cord between these toes."

Counting The Cost Of War

Have I not had presented to me the brief of the foreign policy which K. Inukai, the rugged leader of the Kokuminto, the party of radicals, used in election speeches and which called for "a piece of China sufficient to provide for all the resources needed in any war with the Western nations?" Did not one of the most prominent weeklies say, only yesterday: "Many virtuous Japanese recoil with horror from the cry of territorial expansion."

Territorial expansion or aggrandizement is simply the external development of an organized state. A nation professing and carrying out a policy of territorial expansion is a nation of great possibilities. A nation afraid of such a policy is one already on the downhill. The cry for acquisition of fresh territory, which was heard everywhere in Germany, was a proof of German greatness."

No one can be in Japan with eyes open without seeing the plant of military spirit being artificially forced by the schools, by the captured trophies of Japan's Russian war, by the unofficial labor of the veterans of that war who spread the ignorant doctrine that Japan can take the sword to anyone at any time. Educated Japanese have said to me:

"We have never been beaten in war."

"Neither have we Americans and neither has Great Britain," I have said several times. "The difference between us is not that. The difference between us is that we do not want war, but if we did, modern war is terribly expensive and takes economic resources, and we can afford to pay and have the resources. You cannot and have not."

The intelligent Japanese know this very well. More, too, they know that counted in the cost of war is the loss of trade of the nations with whom they force a quarrel. And if this is true, it is very dangerous for Japan to foster a hair-trigger military spirit based upon her victory over the half-hearted Russians.

I have stated most of the worthy features of the case against Japan, and the case, unperturbed by the false witnesses and petty accusations that

have been brought against her, can be as well prepared in Japan as anywhere in the world. The Japanese—the leaders of Japan—are quite intelligent about the case against Japan. She knows that she is under suspicion. She is sensitive. In the main she wants to do "the right thing." But she is in a dilemma about her policy toward China.

Unjust Accusations

That the case against Japan has been perverted into grave injustice to Japan must be obvious to anyone who reads and analyzes the abuse that is hurled at her. No Japanese outlaw or dishonest merchant goes to China that his every act is not attributed to the Japanese Government.

Not long ago in Korea a party of foreigners and two Japanese policemen conveying a pay chest to a gold mine were attacked by robbers, and one foreigner and one Japanese were killed.

For a time the Japanese police in Korea failed to make an arrest. The anti-Japanese agitators seized the incident as they seize other incidents. It was hinted that Japan was engaged in "her policy of driving out foreigners"; that the robbers, having been surrounded were discovered to be Japanese and not Koreans and were allowed to escape. The Japanese were accused of taking no interest in the incident. But on May 12 this year the Japanese police finally caught the two principals in the robbery and both were Koreans and former insurgents.

"Don't let the Japanese throw dust in your eyes," was the caution given me by an American business man traveling in the Orient. "They are very skilled in doing this. Now, in the Popper case—"

The Popper case is one concerning an American who was assaulted in Manchuria, perhaps because his business interests were adverse to those of the Japanese, and who without doubt received a "raw deal" in the Japanese courts. But the Popper case did not originate in Tokio, and it has no bearing of any weight upon Japan's ultimate policy toward China.

Not only are these incidents—some true and some untrue, detached from the general policy of Japan—used to stir up prejudice, but I have heard over and over again tirades against Japan which degenerated into

accusations that Japan had erected fine buildings, built good roads, or established a large trade in such and such a place—as if Japan's success were her guilt!

To be on and near the ground while the Chinese turmoil was going on was to be furnished with no end of humor by the attempts of anti-Japanese propagandists to tag Japan with various conspiracies. As the burlesque on statesmanship, government, and character was being played by the Chinese the anti-Japanese school or cult endeavored to charge Japan with each move. When Tuan Chi-jui's mob assaulted Parliament, it was Japan. When Li dismissed Tuan from the premiership, it was because he had found Japan would stand behind him. When the military governors began to threaten a move on Peking, it was Japan. When Chang Hsun came up from his lair, Japan was behind him. When he "restored" the little emperor, Japan was held responsible, although the President of the Republic chose the Japanese Legation for his refuge.

When, a few days later, Chang Hsun

and the little emperor fled and gave up, the anti-Japanese case makers were out of breath, confused, and worn out. When China broke off relations with Germany, Japan was accused of opposing the move because she did not want China going to war and sitting with her at the council which would make terms of peace. When republican China refused to declare war, Japan was accused of trying to force China to do so. To the mill of the anti-Japanese anything is grist.

The truth of the matter is that Japan is under suspicion, that a part of the case against her is so, and a great deal of it is not so, and that—

Scolding Japan without offering her a way out of her dilemma is utter folly, and from America is more than utter folly because we owe it to Japan to help her if we can. Japan is at the point where she can take our ideals or those of Germany. We ought as a people and as a government to show her that our way is the better way. It is time for Japan to choose, and we ought to give her a chance to enlist our help.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$630 Sa.
Chartered	264 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 330
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	\$205 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$150
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 290 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	107 6d.
"Shell"	Tls. 30 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 46 1/2
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 34 1/2 B.
Kochien	Tls. 34 1/2 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 27 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.90
Raub	\$2 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$117 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 Sa.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 12 1/2 Sa.
Wellington Land	Tls. 3 1/2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 157 1/2 Sa.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 92 B.
International	Tls. 87 1/2 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 84
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 36 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.90 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$82 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7.10 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.30 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.90
Bute	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Chempehak	Tls. 1.35
Cheng	Tls. 11 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 3 Sa.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 10 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 19 1/2 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 6 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 0.62 1/2 B.
Karan	Tls. 28 S.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 12
Kresowek Java	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 B.
Permatas	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 1
Samagagas	Tls. 0.45 Sa.
Seekoo	Tls. 7 1/2
Senambu	Tls. 1.30 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kluang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.65 xds.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 B.
Talping	Tls. 1.65
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.07 1/2 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 19 1/2
Uthori	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.20
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cutty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	Tls. 63 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 S.
Horre Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 79 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 182 1/2 B.
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers.	
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 17, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 92 1/2 = Tls. 1.08

@ 72.8 = Mex. \$1.48

Mex. Dollars Market rate 72.45

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 285

Bar Silver 447

Copper Cash per tael 1310

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/10 = Tls. 5.21

exch. @ 72.8 = Mex. \$7.10

Peking Bar

Native Interest 10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 43 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount 6%

Market rate of discount:

1 m-s. 100 %

2 m-s. 100 %

3 m-s. 100 %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.41

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.68

Consols 1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3/10

London Demand 3/10 1/2

India (nominal) T.T. 26 1/2

Paris T.T. 52 1/2

Paris Demand 52 1/2

New York T.T. 91 1/2

New York Demand 91 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 65 1/2

Japan T.T. 59 1/2

Batavia T.T. 21 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 4/1

London 4 m-s. Docy. 4/1

London 6 m-s. Cds. 4/1

London 6 m-s. Docy. 4/1

Paris 4 m-s. 5 1/2

New York 4 m-s. 95 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For

October

Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2 1/2

1 @ 575 = France 6.41

1 No quotation Marks 15.23

0.91 @ 99 1/2 Geld 11

1 @ 51 1/2 Yen 2.16

1 @ 15 Rubles 8.49

1 @ 65 1/2 Roubles 7.31

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

†Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, October 17, 1917.

Official

Langkats Tls. 14.75

Butes Tls. 1.20

Consolidated Tls. 3.00

Java Consolidated Tls. 19.50

Samagagas Tls. 0.95

Tannah Merah Tls. 1.07 1/2

Shanghai Lands 6% debts. 1911

@ Tls. 87.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 72.50

Unofficial

H'kong and Shai Banks \$630.00

Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 157.50

Langkats Tls. 14.75

Shai and H'kong wharf Tls. 65.00

S.M.C. 6% debts. 1913 @ Tls. 88.00

Almas Tls. 10.75

Anglo Java Tls. 10.30

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.65 Xd.

Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 155.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, October 17, 1917.

Official

Seremban @ Tls. 0.80 cash

Butes @ Tls. 1.15 cash

Tannahs @ Tls. 1.65 cash

Senawang @ Tls. 14.00 cash

Unofficial

Klehangs @ Tls. 0.97 1/2 cash

Dominions @ Tls. 10.25 cash

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grant policies against Fire on For-

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Secret Archives Of Ex-Tsar
Reveal Kaiser's TreacheryHerman Bernstein Obtains Verbatim Copies Of Wire
Correspondence Between The German Emperor
And Nicholas Of Russia

From the secret archives of the deposed Tsar Nicholas of Russia, Herman Bernstein recently obtained for the New York Herald secret telegrams which passed between the Tsar and Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany during 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, which reveal the wily Kaiser using the Tsar as a dupe, in a carefully laid program to form an alliance between Germany, Russia and France for the crushing of Britain.

France was to know nothing of the project until a treaty between Germany and Russia had been consummated, when, it was believed, France would be obliged, as an ally of Russia, to enter the combination.

All through this correspondence the Kaiser is shown skillfully bending Nicholas to his will, his apparent purpose being first to crush Britain and then to obtain for Germany complete supremacy in Europe.

Although dealing with the period of the Russo-Japanese war, the correspondence is important at this time as revealing the mind that is behind the militaristic machine which for more than three years has been sowing seeds against world civilization. THE CHINA PRESS has already published telegraphic summaries of these messages. Here they are in full:

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN

I have obtained for first publication in the Herald from Vladimir Bourtsch and Sehegloff, in charge of the secret archives of the exiled Tsar Nicholas, an intimate telegraphic correspondence exchanged between Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and Tsar Nicholas during the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

This correspondence was kept secret even from the Secretaries of State. It was discovered in Nicholas' private archives in Tsarskoe Selo, and it will appear soon in the Byloye. The telegrams throw a most interesting light on the two Emperors. The Kaiser reveals himself as a designing, cunning, unscrupulous intriguer, employing all means to achieve his purpose—a strong personality beside the capricious, colorless Nicholas.

The correspondence was conducted in English, in expressions often stilted, but in tones most intimate, the Kaiser signing himself "Willy" and the Tsar signing "Nicky," almost every message from the Kaiser concluding with "love to Alice," the Tsaritzin.

The Kaiser endeavored to form an alliance of three great Continental Powers against England during the Russo-Japanese War. When the Anglo-Russian negotiations were tense the Kaiser desired to force France into breaking her agreement with England, made in 1904, to join the Russo-German combination. To accomplish this he urged the signing of a separate secret treaty between Germany and Russia, acquainting France only afterward with the accomplished fact.

Watched The War Closely

Nicholas was ready to sign such a treaty without the knowledge of his ally, France, thus giving Germany supremacy in Europe and leaving Russia to Germany's mercies. Circumstances later changed the situation, but the fact remains that for several years the Franco-Russian alliance ceased to exist.

The Kaiser watched the Russo-Japanese War closely and kept advising Nicholas regarding military operations. He also sent to him information and diplomatic gossip from behind the scenes and gave counsel concerning peace negotiations, favoring peace when it suited his purpose, advising against it when it interfered with his interests. He suggested to Nicholas the calling together of the Duma and throwing responsibility for peace on the representatives of the people. This course he advised to save the Emperor's face and the prestige of the monarchy. He showed his pettiness by betraying jealousy of the late Count Witte carrying off the honors of the peace treaty.

The entire correspondence, although dealing with past events, is of peculiar significance at the present moment as revealing the character of the mind behind the militaristic machine which is now fighting against democracy and world civilization.

The first of the telegrams to pass between the two Emperors is dated October 19, 1904. It is from the Kaiser to the Tsar and is as follows: "Have information from good source that former Japanese Minister at Petersburg, Kurino, has reappeared in Europe, is in Paris and seems authorized to try and get France and England in entente cordiale to mediate in favor of Japan for peace. It seems also as if Chinese being pushed forward by Japan to offer to mediate on their part. This shows Japan is nearing the limits of its strength in men and money, and now that they have gained advantage over Manchurian army they fancy they can stop and try and reap fruits of their efforts by enticing other Powers to mix in matters and get at Manchuria by peace conference. As I know your ideas on further developments of war, and that after several

reverses you will, of course, never lend hand to such proceedings, I thought it my duty to inform you of what seems to be going on behind the scenes. I think the strings of all these doings lead across the Channel."

On October 23, 1904, four days later, the Tsar sent this telegram to the Kaiser:

"Many thanks for information about Japan's activity in some European countries. I heard about it also, but cannot quite make out whether strings of these doings lead across Channel or perhaps Atlantic. You may be sure Russia shall fight this war to end, until last Jap is driven out of Manchuria. Only then can come talk about peace negotiations, and that solely between the two belligerents. May God help us. Hearty thanks for your loyal friendship, which I trust beyond anything."

On October 27, 1904, the Kaiser telegraphed to the Tsar:

"For some time English press threatening Germany on no account to allow coal to be sent to Baltic fleet, now on way out. It is not impossible that Japanese and British governments may launch joint protest against our coaling your ships, coupled with summation to stop further coal. Result aimed by such threat of war would be absolute immobility of your fleet and inability to proceed for want of fuel. This new danger would have to be faced in community by Russia and Germany together, who would both have to remind yourself, France, of obligations she has taken over in treaty of dual alliance with you, casus foederis."

"It is out of question that France on such indication would try to shrink her implicit duty toward her ally; though Delcasse is Anglophile enrage, he will be wise enough to understand that British fleet is utterly unable to have Paris. In this way a powerful combination of three strongest Continental Powers would be formed to attack whom Anglo-Japanese would think twice before acting."

"You ought not to forget to order new ships so as to be ready with some of them when war is over. They will be excellent persuaders during peace negotiations. Our private firms will be most glad to receive contracts."

The Indignant Tsar

On October 29, 1904, the Tsar sent this telegram to the Kaiser:

"Of course you know first details of North Sea incident from our Admiral's telegram. Naturally it changes completely character of events. Have no words to express my indignation with England's conduct. I agree fully with your complaints about England's behavior concerning coaling our ships by German steamers, whereas she understands rules of keeping neutrality in her own fashion."

"It is certain high time to put a stop to this. The only way, as you say, would be that Germany, Russia and France should at once unite upon arrangements to abolish English-Japanese arrogance and insolence. Would you like to lay down and frame outlines of such treaty? As soon as accepted by us France is bound to join her ally."

The reference to a North Sea incident in this telegram evidently concerns the sinking of British trawlers in the North Sea on October 21, 1904, by the Russian fleet under Admiral Rozhdestvenski. The fleet, which left Libau a week before, steamed down the North Sea, expecting an attack by torpedo boats. In the excitement some of the Russian ships fired on the trawlers on the Dogger Bank, killing several English fishermen. The incident provoked the wildest indignation in England, and for several days Russia and England were on the verge of war. For some time afterward the British fleet shadowed the Russian fleet, but finally allowed to proceed.

New Proof Of Loyalty

On November 23, 1904, the Tsar telegraphed the Kaiser acknowledging receipt of a telegraphic draft of a treaty, and indicated that he had changed his mind about showing the treaty to France. On November 26, 1904, the Kaiser telegraphed the Tsar as follows:

"You have given me new proof of your perfect loyalty by decision not to inform France without my agreement. It is my firm conviction it would be absolutely dangerous to inform France of treaty. Before signing last draft I think it advisable to let French see it. Long as unsigned one can make small modifications in text, I ask your agreement to acquaint government of France with this project, and upon getting their answer shall at once let you know."

"Before we both signed the treaty it would have effect diametrically opposite to our wishes. It is only absolutely sure knowledge that we are both bound by treaty to lend each other mutual help that will bring French to press upon England to remain quiet and keep the peace for fear of France's position being jeopardized. Should,

however, France know that a Russian-German treaty is only a project, but still unsigned, she will immediately give short notice to her friend, if not secret ally, England, with whom she is bound by entente cordiale, and inform her immediately."

"Outcome of such information would doubtless be instantaneous attack by the two allied Powers, England and Japan, on Germany. In Europe, as well as Asia, enormous maritime superiority would soon make short work of my small fleet, and Germany would be temporarily crippled. This would upset scales of equilibrium of world to our mutual harm, and later on, when you begin your peace negotiations, throw you alone on tender mercies of Japan and her jubilant, overwhelming friends."

"It was my special wish, and, as I understood, your intention, too, to maintain and strengthen this endangered equilibrium of the world, though expressly the agreement between Russia, Germany and France. That is only possible if our treaty becomes fact before previous information of France leads to catastrophe."

The very next day the Kaiser sent this telegram to the Tsar:

"Today again serious news reached me from Port Said and Cape Town. There is now no time to be lost any more. No third Power must hear even whisper about our intentions before we conclude convention about coaling. Business consequences otherwise would be most dangerous. I of course place full reliance in your loyalty."

Nicholas replied to this November 23, 1904, as follows:

"Fully agree that both our governments must now come to permanent understanding. You may fully rely on my loyalty and wish to arrive at speedy settlement of this serious question."

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:

Chinese Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week continued firm and a large business both "local" and for Export is reported at ruling rates, on the other hand the continued decline in "Samplin" is causing some anxiety in some circles with the result that at the close market shows signs of weakness. Arrivals are improving daily and are in the neighborhood of about 10,000 daily. The quality of the long stapled grades leaving nothing to be desired and is said to be better than many years past.

The Hankow and Tientsin markets are reported to be very firm and prices there are about 2 to 3 Taels per picul higher when compared on a parity with local rates. Japanese and foreign exporters being the leading buyers.

The situation therefore has become one that has to be watched most carefully, and fluctuations may be the order of the day pending decided news as to the outcome of the crops of the world generally. Tone of the market, Easy.

Liverpool:

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. 32.50
Brown 32.50
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 17.60
Price of Good-Americans 20.57
Price of Good-Americans last reported 20.27
Tone of market, Firm.

New York Market:

Price of Mid-American Dec. 25.90
Market Firm.
Jan. 25.60
Indian Market
Aug./Sept. shipments
Broach 32
Hinganghat 30 1/2
Yokmal 29
Akola 27 1/2
Nagore 26 1/2
P. Bengal 25
Market Firm.

Exchange Market Report

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly market report:

Exchange.—During the week there has been a steady drop in silver from 45 1/4 d. to 43 1/4 d. Our local rate for T/T on London has responded with a drop of 2 1/4 d. to 3/10 d. The last few days there has been more export paper offering, but Banks have been buyers at 1/4 d. to 1 d. under official quotations and the market closes

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:
25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

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Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
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Mr. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
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The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
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London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Statut de la Societe Generale de Belgique.
Societe Anonyme.
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London Office: 2, Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

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Sovereign: Societe Generale de Belgique.

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Gruzelas: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

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Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
Total £33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

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Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

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Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIEWSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.
Authorized Capital H.K. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H.K. \$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H.K. \$120,000
Investment reserve fund H.K. \$20,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)
Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
Reserve Fund \$12,312,500.00
Total \$74,612,500.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Poochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital 45,000,000 Frs.
One-third of the Capital 15 Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lianyung, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dairen, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sinanfu, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.
Paid-up Capital \$200,000.00
Reserve \$10,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00
U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
45 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de Macoris, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Poochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution established at:

Bahia, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Genoa, Santiago de Cuba, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

15 Kluck Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1924.
Paid-up Capital: Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund: Guilders 11,595,461 (about £965,238)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.
Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £15,000,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
PAID-UP
Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

33 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kluck Road
Capital Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo.
Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Omomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoeki, Mori, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KAWAHARA, Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

中孚銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank
Statutes approved by the Government in 1914.
Head Office: Tientsin.
Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaoching, Haichow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingkiangpu.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Re.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan via Molt...	Kumano mar	10.00	7.00				10.30
Japan via S.P. (P. Train)	Kumano mar	10.00	7.00				9.30
Nishi, Kote, Yonaguni, U.S.A. & d. Europe	Via Fukuoka	16.03					16.30
Japan, U.S. & Europe	and S. U. A.	10.30					10.00
Japan & San Fran. via Nishi	Hokkaido mar	10.00					10.30
River Ports, U.S. & Europe	Siberia mar	10.00					10.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	and S. U. A.	10.30					10.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	10.30					10.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Siberia mar	10.00					10.30
Yokohama, U.S. & Europe	Yado maru	10.00					10.00
Chiuwangtao	Kweilin	10.00					10.00
Amoy and Tientsin	Franklin	10.00					10.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Franklin	10.00					10.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	Franklin	10.00					10.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	10.00					10.00
Tomorrow							
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru	10.00					10.30
Japan	Longwo	10.00					10.30
River Ports	Omi maru	10.00					10.30
Japan	Fengtien	10.00					10.30
Weihsaiwei, Chetoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	10.00					10.30
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairen	Haean	10.00					10.30
Soochow	Haean	10.00					10.30
Amoy and Tientsin	Kobe maru	10.00					10.30
Tao, Dairen, Manchuria & S. U. A.	Kobe maru	10.00					10.30
Saturday, Oct. 20.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Shuntien	10.00					10.30
Weihsaiwei, Chetoo & Tientsin	Anhui	10.00					10.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Venezuela	10.00					10.30
Manila direct	Singkiang	10.00					10.30
River Ports	Singkiang	10.00					10.30
Sunday, Oct. 21.							
E'pe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Fukuoka	10.00					10.30
Monday, Oct. 22.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	10.00					10.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Fukuoka	10.00					10.30
Hongkong	Via Fukuoka	10.00					10.30
Wednesday, Oct. 24.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Fukuoka	10.00					10.30

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
E Postal money

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
23 18 5.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
24 18 5.00	San Francisco	Panama	Jap.	Alexander
25 18 5.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
26 18 5.00	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
27 18 5.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
19 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komomo maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
20 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omami maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
21 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
22 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komomo maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
23 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omami maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
24 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
25 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komomo maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
26 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omami maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
27 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

21 18 5.00	London etc.	Shidoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
22 18 5.00	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 18 5.00	M. Tongkong & Canton	Kwangtsh	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
20 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komomo maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
21 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omami maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
22 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
23 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komomo maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
24 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omami maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
25 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
26 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komomo maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
27 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omami maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
19 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komomo maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
20 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omami maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
21 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
22 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komomo maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
23 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omami maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
24 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
25 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komomo maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
26 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omami maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
27 18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 18 5.00	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20 18 5.00	M.N. do	Loongwe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
21 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
22 18 5.00	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
23 18 5.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
24 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
25 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
26 18 5.00	M.N. do	Yamashiro	Jap.	N.Y.E.
27 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
28 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
29 18 5.00	M.N. do	Loongwe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
31 18 5.00	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
32 18 5.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
33 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
34 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
35 18 5.00	M.N. do	Yamashiro	Jap.	N.Y.E.
36 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
37 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
38 18 5.00	M.N. do	Loongwe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
39 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
40 18 5.00	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
41 18 5.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
42 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
43 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
44 18 5.00	M.N. do	Yamashiro	Jap.	N.Y.E.
45 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
46 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
47 18 5.00	M.N. do	Loongwe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
48 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
49 18 5.00	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
50 18 5.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
51 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
52 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
53 18 5.00	M.N. do	Yamashiro	Jap.	N.Y.E.
54 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
55 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
56 18 5.00	M.N. do	Loongwe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
57 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
58 18 5.00	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
59 18 5.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
60 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
61 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
62 18 5.00	M.N. do	Yamashiro	Jap.	N.Y.E.
63 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
64 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
65 18 5.00	M.N. do	Loongwe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
66 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
67 18 5.00	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
68 18 5.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
69 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
70 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
71 18 5.00	M.N. do	Yamashiro	Jap.	N.Y.E.
72 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
73 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
74 18 5.00	M.N. do	Loongwe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
75 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
76 18 5.00	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
77 18 5.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
78 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
79 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
80 18 5.00	M.N. do	Yamashiro	Jap.	N.Y.E.
81 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
82 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
83 18 5.00	M.N. do	Loongwe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
84 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
85 18 5.00	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
86 18 5.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
87 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
88 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
89 18 5.00	M.N. do	Yamashiro	Jap.	N.Y.E.
90 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
91 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
92 18 5.00	M.N. do	Loongwe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
93 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
94 18 5.00	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
95 18 5.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
96 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
97 18 5.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.E.
98 18 5.00	M.N. do	Yamashiro	Jap.	N.Y.E.
99 18 5.00	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
100 18 5.00	M.N. do	Tongtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Ton	Flag	Agent	Arrive
Oct 17	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
17	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	215	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
17	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	SLTW
17	Japan	Shinyo maru	1834	Jap.	N.Y.E.	NKW
17	Japan	Shinyo maru	1834	Jap.	N.Y.E.	NKW
17	Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	1871	Jap.	N.Y.E.	NKW
17	Hankow	Sunkiang	152	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
17	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Ton	Flag	Agent
Oct 17	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	do	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
17	do	Tatoo maru	1766	Jap.	N.Y.E.
17	do	Kiangwo	1854	Br.	J.M. & Co.
17	Tientsin	Teane	1838	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	do	Hirano maru	5790	Jap.	N.Y.E.
17	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
17	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, the 18th inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday, night, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Friday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwe, Capt. Pindelon, will leave on Friday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtsh, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Thursday morning, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinking, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 18, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 19, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo wharf on October 20. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

MANILA and HONGKONG.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Venezuela, Capt. H. Thompson, will be despatched from the French Bund direct for the above ports on October 20, 1917, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1B Nanking Road, Tel. No. 5056.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, October 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo wharf on November 9, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG, DAIREN and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kwailin, Capt. F. McGarvey, will leave on Thursday, October 18, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, Oct. 18, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kokoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's pootung wharf on October 22, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, October 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Thursday, October 18. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Cus-toms Jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kohayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at — on the same day. Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Nagasaki, Foyang, Tatsung, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chusan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hobei, Fakhai, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shouking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining-Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Jan. 3, 1918

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

OVERSEAS CLUB

Members are kindly requested to note that the entertainment at the APOLLO THEATRE upon Thursday, the 18th will be under the Club's auspices and that the proceeds will be devoted to the "Our Day" Fund of the BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Usual Prices: Booking at Robinson's.

By Order of the Committee,
CAMPBELL HENDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

15513

STUDY AT HOME—IN SPARE TIME AND PREPARE FOR A LARGER SALARY!

American School of Correspondence.

Graduates: Without obligation please send me booklet and tell me how I can qualify for position marked X.

Electrical Engineer	Business Law
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Architect	Cert'd Acc't
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Structural Engineer	Fire Ins. Inspector
Mechanical Engineer	Fire Ins. Adjuster
Mechanical Draftsman	Sanitary Engineer
Civil Engineer	Plumber
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Shop Superintendent	Refrigerator Repairer
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Language taught by the Day Record Language Phone. Those having grammar need only order remainder of outfit.

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Address.....

American School of Correspondence
Dept. 3, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

French Municipal Council NOTICE

In view of the prevalence of rabies, attention is directed to the conditions imposed in the Municipal Regulations about Dogs.

Dogs, when in the streets or other places of public resort, within the limits of the French Concession, must be effectively muzzled, whether led or at large.

Dogs found without a muzzle will be seized by the Police and detained at the Municipal Kennels.

Dogs, when so seized and after three clear days' detention, unless claimed by their owner, will be destroyed.

Chinese dogs found without a licence will be destroyed at once.

By order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

15528

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1918, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 50 tael cents per Share—payable on the 30th October, 1917, to registered Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th October, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15515

PROF. MONIES' Dancing Academy

ARGENTINE TANGO
MAXINE BRASILIENNE, and all the latest dances

Special classes for children and adults. For full particulars, apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

15393 028

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

AUTUMN REGATTA.

October 27th and 28th

Houseboat Owners desiring Mooring Berths at Henli during the Regatta should make early application to the undersigned.

Allotments will be made in the order the applications are received.

C. V. JENSEN

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer

c/o Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

15536

Cercle Sportif Francais

TONIGHT
9 o'clock

Variety Entertainment
in aid of the French
War Funds.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of
Angeles San Juan,
Deceased.

Cause No. 612
Special Proceeding
No. 227
(Testamentary)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Angeles San Juan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, on or before the 4th day of April, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to said Executor.

HERMOGENES SAN JUAN,

Executor,

58 Haining Road,

Shanghai, China.

Dated October 4th, 1917.

15345

PIANO LESSONS

Prof. Harry Oie
(Graduate of Petrograd Conservatory)

Knowledge of English.
For terms, apply to

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.,

3 Nanking Road

15466

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. B idness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Born 1915—Still Existing.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—
—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

PLEASE NOTE!!!

In response to numerous requests, especially from customers in the interior, we have decided to

Continue Our Bazaar
for another

7 More Days !!!

This means that for 7 days more, you have the opportunity to purchase

New Winter Outfitting Goods
At Less Than Market Prices
at

HILL'S BAZAAR

119 Szechuen Road.

MLLE. SPIESS

Marcel Waving, Hair Dressing (any style), switches and transformations made to order

Manicure for
Ladies and Gentlemen

Scalp and face massage

Terms Moderate

OFFICE 58
2nd Floor Astor House

15473

Schaefer Beer

Light and Dark

The choicest product of the
oldest lager beer brewery
in the United States.

Try it once and you will
buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway
Tel. North 639

15492

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best
American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

FRESH SAMLI

\$1.50 per lb.

FRESH HERRINGS

25 cents each

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai

Tel. North 639.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

NEVER ARE
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

"FILING CABINETS"

AND "STACK-UPS"

in STEEL and POLISHED OAK

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Tel. 4778

Carlton Café

First Tea Dance of the Season

Introducing our new Orchestra, the
famous one from Lerma Park, Manila.

Danciest Music

by the biggest and best
orchestra in Shanghai

5-7 p.m.



Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays
(Wednesdays and Saturdays reserved for
private parties. Book your dates early!)

15532

NOTICE

The Grange Dairy Farm

454 Szechuen Road
Deliver absolutely pure MILK & CREAM Twice Daily
Guaranteed Unadulterated: Telephone West 942

15496

ANNOUNCEMENT

From MONDAY, the 15th of October, all
Ladies & Children's Winter Hats will be sold
at Half Price

at
Cantorovitch's Winter Sale
103 Broadway

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the
Members of the Society will be
held in the Town Hall on Monday
evening, the 22nd October, 1917,
at 9.15 p.m.

Members willing to serve on the
Committee are requested to send
their names to the Hon. Secretary
not later than the 18th October.

All Scotsmen are invited to
attend.

C. W. PORTER,
Hon. Secretary,
24A Kiangse Road.

15478

D. Negris Co.

General Tobacconists

228a Szechuen Road

(at junction of Jinkee Road)

E. N. Paizis & Co.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

SMOKE

"Allies" and "Good Morning,"
and many other qualities

You will like them
Samples Free

15680

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and
back, with bathrooms and verandah
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

15528

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1941

In No. 11, facing park, a large
bedroom with closed verandah,
moderate prices. Table under the personal
supervision of the American pro-
prietress.

15268

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

One large room and one large
attic room, well-furnished, bath-
room and verandah, moderate
prices. Table under the personal
supervision of the American pro-
prietress.

15268

FOR RENT (with board), in
Western district, with young Amer-
ican couple, one large, airy, well-
furnished attic bedroom, bathroom

(hot and cold water). Suitable for
couple or bachelor. Telephone

West 333 for details.

15542 0.18

TO LET, comfortable furnished
bedroom, with board; also attic
room, at moderate terms. 12A
Quinsan Gardens.

15538 0.21

TO LET, at No. 14 Yates Road,
from 1st of November, the 1st and
2nd floor; each floor consisting of
two furnished rooms with bathroom
and verandah. Apply to Box 258,
THE CHINA PRESS.

15534 0.20

NICE quiet Allied family, in Carter
Road, has furnished bedroom with
bathroom, ten minutes from Bund.
Special terms to desirable party.
Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA
PRESS.

15522 0.18

TO LET, with board, furnished
room, bathroom and verandah
attached. Plain but excellent cook-
ing. Please apply 31 Carter Road.

15529 0.23

TO LET, central, large room with
board. \$150 for couple or two
bachelors; single \$100. Also small
room for \$70. Apply to Box 237,
THE CHINA PRESS.

15484 0.19

LARGE front room, suitable for
two, bathroom and verandah at-
tached, also small rooms. Good
board and attendance. 1 Young
Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan
Gardens.

15494 0.21

MISCELLANEOUS

SMALL house-boat wanted for
about two weeks from the 27th inst.
Reply, stating terms, to Box 254,
THE CHINA PRESS.

15523 0.19

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, safe, small size, of
foreign make. State price and
particulars, to Box 259, THE
CHINA PRESS.

15535 0.18

EDUCATIONAL

ALLIED educated lady would like
to take charge of household, or
motherless home. Apply to Box
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SENGING AND VOICE CUL-
TURE. Lessons given by profes-
sional lady teacher, many years pupil
of Professor Siga Garso, old Italian
School. Misplaced and overstrain-
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11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. A. Hamel,
8 Siking Road, 2nd floor.

15405

GENTLEMAN wishes Russian
lessons. Kindly apply to Box 255,
THE CHINA PRESS.

15524 0.19

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, American, would
like to act as secretary to private
club, during spare time, after 5
o'clock evenings. Apply to Box
256, THE CHINA PRESS.

15526 0.20

SITUATION VACANT

PHYSICIAN REQUIRED for
passenger steamer, voyage Shanghai
to Hongkong, San Francisco and
return, possibly permanent if de-
sired. Immediate applications re-
quired. Apply to Box 250, THE
CHINA PRESS.

15541 0.20

WANTED, by American family,
young lady to assist in care of two
children. Apply to Box 250, THE
CHINA PRESS.

15514

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Ac-
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery
and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
ters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone
1470. Shanghai.

15467

GODOWNS WANTED

GODOWN SPACE WANTED
in Yangtzepoo district, about 4,000
sq. ft., preferably on ground floor.
Write to Reinforced Concrete Divi-
sion, Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

15540 0.20

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

15535 0.18

15489 1.1

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for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

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